

The People Show They Don't Want It

An Editorial

The fight against the conscription bill is entering a new phase, where efforts to secure its passage in Senate Committee and to bring it to the House will be pushed strenuously.

All sorts of steamroller methods will be resorted to because opposition to the measure is tremendous—and still growing—and the reactionaries want to put it through right away.

President Roosevelt's endorsement of the draft was an attempt to stem the rising tide of protests. The war-and-conscription forces are, to a great extent, now motivated by a fear of the people, which gives added confidence that this measure can and must be defeated.

What is needed most now is that all people opposed to this fascist bill—and these people are legion—make their will effective along a number of lines. Among the ways of accomplishing this, these are outstanding:

1. The deluge of protests to Congressmen and Senators, which is nearing the flood stage, should continue from organizations and individuals. But in addition to this, it is even more important that the people find ways and means of making their sentiments personally known to their Representatives and Senators.

During the past week, delegations have gone to Congress. If this is continued on a larger scale, it will constitute one of the most effective and concrete ways of exerting the personal pressure of the people at this time. This will encourage those who have taken a stand for democracy against this measure—among them Senators Wheeler, Norris and others—and will let them know that they have the support of the people. Those who have not taken a stand against this un-American bill, will know directly what the people want.

2. If the people merely continue to register opposition as organizations and individuals—as vital as that is—they will not be successful. They must demonstrate that they are moving to COMBINE their forces in struggle against the conscription bill and all other measures to militarize the country. They must let Washington know that they are uniting for a real people's program for defense.

United effort and a common program of labor and the people, which is even now lacking, becomes an absolute essential in the fight to defeat the conscription bill.

Therefore, the huge Emergency Peace Mobilization which will be held in Chicago on August 31, under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, becomes of decisive importance.

The extent to which trade unions and people of all shades of opinion register their endorsement and participation in this conference, will give far greater weight to individual protests today.

Auto Delegates Open Drive to Organize Ford

Convention-Lashes Auto Magnate for His Vicious Hostility to Labor's Rights, His Anti-Semitic Record

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4. — "Organize Ford's" became a chief slogan and decision of this United Automobile Workers convention, as the delegates voted unanimously today for the inauguration of a new national campaign for that purpose.

Youngsters in Heroic Rescue Of Infant

But Their 5-Year-Old Brother Perishes in Flames

Stella Jerzewski, 9, and her brother Herman, 8, of Manville, N. J., performed a heroic feat yesterday when they saved their two-year-old brother, Joseph, from the roaring flames of a gasoline stove explosion which set their one-story bungalow home on fire.

Five year old Eddie perished in the blaze.

Their father, Lawrence, who works in a factory, left home to go fishing at 4 A. M. At 6 o'clock, Mrs. Jerzewski put on a pot of water to boil for coffee. She then went to the back yard with her son, Lawrence, 12, to milk the cow. The explosion occurred just as she had started to milk.

Young Stella rushed into an adjoining room where her two-year-old brother Joseph was sleeping. She took him into her arms and fought her way through smoke and fire to safety. Mrs. Jerzewski rescued her month-old baby, Eugene.

Herman, feeling that all were safe, went off down the street to send in a fire alarm. When he returned he saw his mother looking around to see if all the children had been saved. Seeing that his Eddie was still missing Herman rushed into the burning house to find him.

But it was too late. The smoke was choking him and to save himself, he dove out of a window hitting the ground 10 feet below on his elbow. He was bruised only slightly.

Quake Shifts Line

CALEXICO, Cal., Aug. 4 (UP).—The earthquake that shook Imperial Valley shifted the international border more than 10 feet.

20,000 Denounce War at Peace Rally Here

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Weather

Local—Partly cloudy. Showers this afternoon or tonight.
Eastern New York State—Local showers in north and partly cloudy, followed by showers this afternoon or tonight in south portions.

SENATE GETS DRAFT BILL TODAY; ATTEMPT TO RUSH PASSAGE SEEN

State C. P. To Put 60 Candidates On Ballot

Amer Appeals for Speed in Gathering Signatures

A list of more than sixty candidates, representing a broad cross section of the cosmopolitan population of New York, will be placed by the Communist Party of the State of New York on the ballot for the coming elections, it was announced today by Isidore Begun, State Campaign Manager.

Meanwhile a special appeal was made yesterday by Isidore Begun, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party, and its candidate for the U. S. Senate from New York State, to every member of the Party and every branch to "get the drive to collect signatures" for Communist Party candidates humming full blast immediately.

While Greater New York is represented by the larger number of candidates for the State Assembly, for the Senate and for Congress, such up-State areas as Westchester, Rockland County, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo are also represented.

The list of names of the candidates, as announced by Begun, shows that the candidates, like the membership of the Communist Party, come from various walks of life, from native-born stock as well as from significant racial groups such as Italian, Irish, Jewish, Spanish and Negro.

Nominating petitions for placing the candidates on the ballot are already in circulation throughout the State, Begun stated. He added that as in other parts of the country, New York citizens though not Communists, are signing the Communist nominating petitions, profoundly convinced that subversive efforts to keep the Communist

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Col. Lindbergh Says Gov't Is Driving to War

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in a speech before 50,000 persons at Soldiers' Field today told his listeners that domestic and foreign "interests" are trying to drag the United States into the European war.

He spoke with Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada and Congressman James E. Van Zandt, (R., Penn.), three times national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the huge anti-war rally which was sponsored by the Citizens Keep Out of War Committee.

Lindbergh's speech, while blunt and sharp, nonetheless indicated that his differences with the Roosevelt pro-war clique were merely of a hairline character and based solely on differences of policy regarding the methods by which the ruling class of America should approach and deal with Hitler.

In recent days, Lindbergh has revealed that while he represents Wall Street interests which advocates a rapprochement to the Nazis instead of preparing for an armed imperialist clash with them. In his speech he has, meanwhile, showed his complete agreement with Roosevelt and Ambassador Bullitt in backing the fascist Petain-Laval regime now throttling the French people.

In his speech today, which was carried over the Mutual Broadcasting System, he also backed completely the Administration's mad arms "defense" race.

McCarran, speaking after Lindbergh, said the United States was led into the last war by a system of controlled propaganda and long term credit.

"We may look at the present in the terms of the past," he said. "Propaganda is again dealt out to a free people and involving our beloved democracy. The last war we fought did not end wars."

Draft Can Be Stopped, Marcantonio Says, as Thousands Roar Approval

More than 20,000 people at one of the greatest peace demonstrations in recent years, in the Randall's Island stadium yesterday rose in a huge ovation for Representative Vito Marcantonio when he denounced the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill as a plot to shackle a "native Nazi dictatorship" on this country.

The rally, called by the Emergency Peace Mobilization Committee of Greater New York in preparation for the nation wide conference to be held in Chicago on Aug. 31, broke into a powerful cheer as Marcantonio challenged the sponsors of the draft and pledged a finish fight against it.

"Their campaign of intimidation," he declared "cannot and will not succeed."

"We are going to win this fight," The Harlem Congressman warned his audience against being taken in by any so-called compromises cooked up in Congress. The people, he said, must not allow themselves to be

tricked by any "sugar-coating" placed over the present conscription measure. This bill and all other similar bills can be defeated, he asserted, if the people put their pressure on Congress.

"It was only because of the tremendous response of the American people that we do not have the conscription law on the books at the present time."

"You send in your protests—from California to Maine," he told the huge gathering. "You've got them on the ropes—keep on following it up. Keep up your messages, keep up your protests, keep up your meetings—let Congress know you don't want a militarized America."

When Marcantonio was introduced at the end of the program he was escorted across the stadium to the platform by a guard of honor. As he mounted the rostrum cries of "Marcantonio Speaks for Us" were heard throughout the huge arena.

Marcantonio bitterly charged President Roosevelt with launching "a blitzkrieg against the peace and freedom of the people of the

United States" when he delivered his message to Congress on May 16 of this year to demand his unprecedented war budget.

"On May 16," he stated, "the hand that held within it the destinies of America dashed those destinies to the ground and betrayed every bit of the New Deal."

With this action, he said, the President gave his stamp of approval to the "legislative lynchings going on inside of the Congress of the United States." The final step in this direction, he warned, is the plot to jam the conscription bill through Congress in the face of the great outpouring of popular opposition to the measure.

"Once they pass this bill," he declared, "the American people will have lost the battle to save democracy."

"This bill will transform our American way of life from a democratic-

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Further details and pictures in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

1,000 Auto Delegates to Go to Chicago Peace Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4. — The speech of John L. Lewis before the United Automobile Workers of America convention in St. Louis, July 30, condemning conscription legislation, was hailed here as a boon to peace by Rev. John B. Thompson, newly elected national chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, at the peace committee's national headquarters at 203 N. Wabash Ave.

"The words of Mr. Lewis," declared Reverend Thompson enunciated in that historic address have added great momentum to the Emergency Peace Mobilization at Chicago Stadium to be held from August 31 to September 2."

Indicative of the tremendous popular support of the Emergency Peace Mobilization are the early reports regarding delegations to be sent to Chicago by unions.

From Detroit alone, for example, UAW locals will send 1,000 delegates, representing 50,000 organized auto workers. The NMU will send 20 delegates from each port. A thousand delegates and visitors will be present from the Farm Equipment Workers, and the Maritime Federation of the Pacific will send 100 delegates. From the steel mill area of South Chicago, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will send delegates from each department.

The entire executive board of the Wisconsin State CIO is being urged to attend as a delegation. One of the largest UAW locals, Local 248

at the Allis-Chalmers plant at Milwaukee, will send all its shop stewards as special delegates.

More than 20,000 persons from all over the nation will gather in the Chicago Stadium for the historic three-day session, to express the American people's overwhelming opposition to war, and to map plans for rally against defense of this country by protecting and extending the democratic rights of the people.

There will be 15,000 official delegates, representing labor unions—CIO, AFL and independent—farm groups, church organizations, youth, Negro, fraternal and other bodies. In addition, thousands of visitors and fraternal delegates will be present.

Meeting in the huge Chicago Stadium, scene of the Democratic Party's recent national convention, at which the war-makers' plans were speeded by use of frantic demagoguery, the people at the Emergency Peace Mobilization will hear speakers including:

Sen. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Sen. D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the National Negro Congress; Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and a vice-president of the CIO; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Dr. Francis Townsend, Rev. Owen D. Knox, chairman of the National Civil Rights Federation; Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, and Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress.

At the opening session, Saturday, Aug. 31, Paul Robeson, world-famous Negro bass-baritone, will sing the "Ballad for Americans." Earl Robinson's song which has swept the country in popularity.

Throughout the United States, CIO unions have put their shoulder to the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription bill as a fascist measure. FEWOC Chairman Grant Oakes declared:

"Burke and the rest of the swivel chair soldiers in Washington are pursuing reactionary policies identical with Hitler in that they are trying to destroy all social legislation and civil liberties."

Opposition against the measure was also expressed by the Tractor Works Local, the McCormick Works Local and the Milwaukee Harvester Local. A postcard campaign

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Tension Grows Over London Tokio Arrests

R.A.F. Blasts German Naval Base at Kiel Canal

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UP).—British police in Britain, the Straits Settlements and Burma are holding nine Japanese nationals on charges of violations of various defense regulations, it was revealed tonight, while the number of Britons held in Japan on charges of espionage has been reduced to seven and possibly five.

The Japanese Embassy said that four more Japanese were arrested during the week-end, one in Singapore and three in Rangoon, and said that three Japanese nationals had been arrested here three weeks ago—before the roundup of Britons in Japan began.

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Rumania Names New Soviet Envoy

BUCHAREST, Aug. 4 (UP).—Grigore Gafencu, former Foreign Minister of Rumania and newly appointed Minister to Moscow, is scheduled to leave for his new post Wednesday and a "marked improvement in Russian-Rumanian relations is expected," it was stated tonight.

President Roosevelt, it was announced, would launch a new, nationwide campaign against "fifth column" activities by sending a message to Governors and state representatives who meet tomorrow to listen to messages from J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and Attorney General Jackson.

President Roosevelt's action, observers say, has a direct connection with the pressure which is being brought to bear in favor of the Conscription Bill.

Workers in 12,000 factories will come under FBI surveillance, it is estimated, under present plans.

Epidemics Spread in France

VICHY, France, Aug. 4 (UP).—The Petain government tonight took urgent steps to halt the spread of epidemics "born of the present living conditions in certain sections" of France. Vaccination field crews have been sent throughout the country.

Sen. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Sen. D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the National Negro Congress; Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and a vice-president of the CIO; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Dr. Francis Townsend, Rev. Owen D. Knox, chairman of the National Civil Rights Federation; Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, and Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress.

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Protests on Conscription Continue To Mount

FDR 'Spy' Hunt Seen as Pressure Against Rising Opposition

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Faced with a nationwide opposition against the proposed Conscription Bill, pro-war sponsors of the measure have begun a series of maneuvers to rush it through as the Senate Committee places the bill in the hands of Congress today.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee takes final action on the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, it was announced tonight, while the number of Britons held in Japan on charges of espionage has been reduced to seven and possibly five.

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Spain to Pay for German, Italian Aid

MADRID, Aug. 4 (UP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government owes fascist Italy 5,000,000,000 lire (\$250,000,000) for aid delivered to him during the Spanish Civil War, it was revealed in an official statement today.

Spain also owes a debt to Germany, the amount of which was not specified in the statement.

Part of the principal owed to Germany was repaid by export of Spanish products while the war still was in progress, it was said.

The amortization of the debt to Italy will take 25 years, beginning in 1942, under the provisions of an Italo-Spanish agreement reached last May.

In addition to these debts to Germany and Italy, the government owes nearly \$2,000,000 in other loans and credits obtained during the early part of the civil war.

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Land, Banks in Baltics Taken Over by Workers

Nationalization of Industries, Resources Proceeds at Rapid Pace as Result of Masses Voting to Join Great Socialist U.S.S.R.

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Aug. 4.—Chairman Zhukauskas of the State Land Commission today in a press conference reported that nationalization of the land is being carried out at a rapid pace with free grants being made first to landless and small peasants.

He declared that the so-called "land reform" of the old regime was "nothing but a gross deception."

Twenty-two regional and 262 district land commissions are in full operation, he reported, and are assisted by 580 surveyors and 1,400 technical workers.

Its owner resided permanently in London.

Eighty-one commissars have been appointed to nationalize all industry in Vilno. Among them are workers, mechanics, fitters and technicians.

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Aug. 4.—Nationalization of the banks of Lithuania is almost completed, it was reported here today.

The Bank of Lithuania, which was operated as private company although established by state funds, and which controlled the nation's credit system, has already become state property and will be used henceforth to promote the Socialist development of Lithuania.

Formerly the Bank of Lithuania granted credit only to the biggest financial, industrial and commercial circles which were intimately associated with the Smetona political group.

The Agricultural Bank, founded with state funds ostensibly to aid the peasantry, operated similarly. It granted credit only to the biggest landlords and to friends of the government.

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Aug. 4.—Nationalization of big industry here is proceeding at a rapid pace with the direct participation of the workers themselves who, in the past, have waged bitter strike struggles against the absentee owners of the largest enterprises.

The big Kotton mill here, producing men's clothing, is now entirely the property of the people.

Nationalization of the large firms of Tuma and Inkas in the rubber industry is nearing completion, with teams of workers assisting the commissars charged with the responsibility of converting the factories into people's property. Former owners of both firms have resided abroad for years.

OPPRESSORS GONE

The Inkas firm has a long history of oppression and terror against its workers. Owned by the Sprague brothers, the factory itself was made a police precinct headquarters, and the former Minister of Finance of the Lithuanian government was in their pay.

The Aleksotas Glass works is also nearing complete nationalization.

Draft Can Be Stopped Says Marcantonio

20,000 Roar Approval at Randalls Island Peace Rally

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country . . . to a native Nazi dictatorship. All this in the name of "national defense."

Citing the report of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which he charged was suppressed by the press, he pointed out that this country stood in no danger of invasion. The interests of the American people are not being threatened by any foreign invader but by the "Wall Street Fifth Column." In the war in Europe, he said, there is no issue of democracy.

"They are preparing to catapult America into war," he stated, "not to save democracy, but to guarantee the American dollar and the British pound."

Citing his votes against all the military appropriations of the Roosevelt administration he declared:

"I voted 'no' five times alone—if it becomes necessary I'll do it 100,000 times."

"I was not alone," he continued. "I was expressing the will of the overwhelming majority of the American people. We are determined to fight for the peace, freedom and economic security of the American people."

The meeting was opened by Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the Greater New York Emergency Peace Mobilization Committee.

"You are attending this meeting today," he told the gathering, "to register your protest against all false measure of defense, to register your determination to safeguard and preserve our democratic rights as the true means of defending democratic America against reaction, whether from within our borders or without."

He then introduced Reverend Owen A. Knox, chairman of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation, who acted as chairman of the rally.

Harry Van Arsdale, business manager of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, who is under federal indictment for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, addressed the meeting and challenged the Roosevelt administration to tackle the real problems facing the American people.

"More than eight million are still unemployed," he charged.

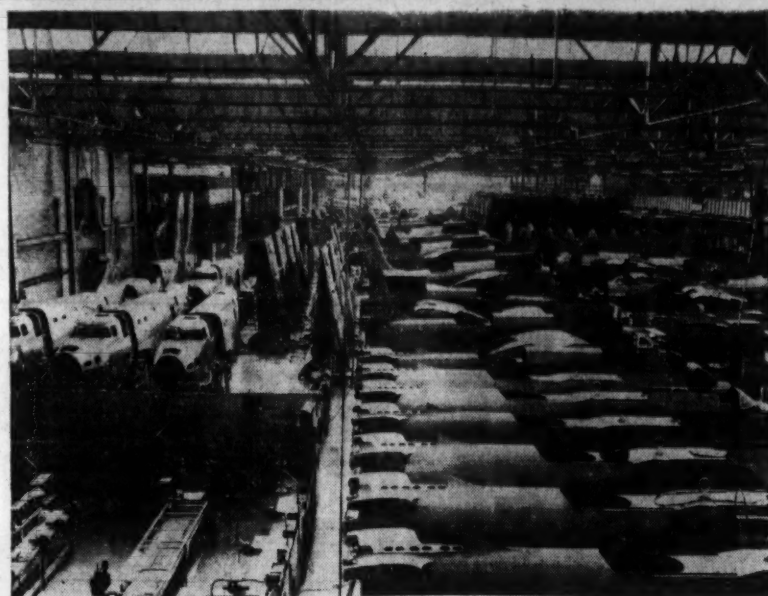
But instead of attempting to solve this problem, the government seeks fit only to attack labor under the guise of anti-trust actions, to fetter the American people under a universal military draft.

All legislators who support such a program, he declared, "should be turned out of office."

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SPEED-UP, OVERTIME is the rule today in the Douglas aircraft plant at Santa Monica, California, largest privately owned plane factory in the world. The plant's government war orders today total more than \$140,000,000. 18,000 men on three shifts are employed to turn out this mass production of means for quick death, swift destruction.

Two Battalions of Chinese Troops Rebel Against Japanese Puppet Ruler

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, Aug. 4.—Two battalions of Chinese troops mutinied today against orders of the North-Chinese Chekiang puppet government. The two battalions refused to carry through orders of the Japanese command calling for action against Chinese forces operating in this area.

Floods of anti-war leaflets, posters and inscriptions on walls have been appearing frequently in Kailfeng, northern part of Honan Province. Suchow, northwestern part of Hupeh Province and other towns occupied by the Japanese. A few days ago, a Japanese plane dropped leaflets in the area occupied by tank units in Suiyuan Province calling on the soldiers to stop the war against China. These leaflets were issued by the Japanese soldiers Anti-War League.

During July 18 and 19 armed clashes occurred between Japanese and puppet government troops at the railway stations Changli and Datung-Puchow. Another serious clash between Japanese tank units and troops of the puppet government in the Chunchan district south of Canton in Kwangtung Province, was reported on July 22. The anti-war forces set fire to a Japanese factory near Hangchow and south of Shanghai, causing over \$1,000,000 damages.

"We are opposed unalterably to conscription," he said. "We must oppose vigorously any conscription law."

John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, brought the greetings of the Negro people to the great peace demonstration and the pledge of the Negro people to fight against the war program that imperils the nation.

"I speak to you as a Negro American," he said. "We intend to join with the broad masses of the people to see that this country is not dragged into war, to see that democracy is broadened, to see that the Negro people want no part of this imperialist war. The Negro people want no part of this conscription bill."

ASSAULTS BOTH PARTIES

He sharply assailed the leaders of both parties in Congress for burying the anti-lynching bill and

the anti-poll tax bill.

"The strongest enemies of the anti-lynching bill," Davis charged, "are the authors of the anti-democratic conscription bill—Senator Burke and Representative Wadsworth."

The National Negro Congress, he continued, demands the passage of both the anti-lynching bill and the anti-poll tax bill at the present session of Congress.

He condemned the foreign policy of the government for leading to imperialist adventures in Latin and South America under the curtain of war hysteria. The Fifth Column, he said, is a real menace to the security of the people. But it can be found not among the organizations of the people, but only among the "60 Families" that control the nation's wealth.

Jean Horie, executive secretary of the New York Youth Congress,

speaking in the name of the 400,000 young people of this city affiliated to the congress, assailed the draft bill as "a monstrous plot to black out civil liberties in America."

"It would wipe out at one blow," she stated, "the whole American structure for which our forefathers fought."

"The Administration is preparing for war upon the people of this country."

The youth of the United States, she said, "will never fight to enslave other people."

"The youth of America want peace-time training at useful jobs under the American Youth Act."

Rabbi Moses Miller, president of the Jewish People's Committee, denounced the draft as a "Hitlerite method" and pledged his organization's support in the fight for its defeat.

Pravda Comments On U. S.-Tokio Tension in Pacific

Says Roosevelt's Order on Oil, Scrap Exports to Japan Sharpens Contradiction Between Powers to High Degree

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—In the struggle for domination of the Pacific Japanese-American contradictions are assuming first importance, writes Pravda in an article on Roosevelt's order on the extension of the license system to oil, iron and other scrap metal export and the Japanese reaction to it.

"The explanation of the commotion caused in Japan by Roosevelt's order is to be looked for in Japan's being one of the most important consumers of American scrap metal and oil," declares the Soviet Communist Party newspaper. "This order is viewed in Japan as a step toward the embargo of these goods."

"The American press views this order as a turn in the direction of a more resolute economic policy toward Japan. The United States government's warning abrogation of the Japan-American trade agreement existing since 1911 went into effect last January 26th. The abrogation of this agreement at one time was viewed as a United States aim to command additional means of economic pressure on Japan."

"Roosevelt's new order is doubtless intended to offer the United States a greater opportunity to exert pressure on Japan."

U. S. FORCED ON GUARD

"These undertakings of the United States, this aim of commanding the maximum means of bringing pressure on Japan, reflect the over intensifying struggle of the United States and Japan over the markets of the Pacific, for domination of the Pacific Ocean. To have the opportunity of realizing its expansionist plans, Japan considers it necessary to get the speediest solution of the 'Chinese problem.'"

"Lately Japan has been resorting to every means of intensifying the blockade of China, to completely isolate China from the outside world. Taking advantage of England's difficult position, Japan achieved the agreement on closing the Burma-China road which served to transport not only English but American freight as well."

"These measures were not only a direct blow to American interests but may consequently threaten to cut the United States completely from China and the United States least of all desires to give up its Chinese market and its position in China."

"American exporters with equal readiness traded with Japan and China, supplying both belligerents with strategic raw material and armaments."

"United States imperialist circles considered the war in China

quite profitable provided Japan did not succeed in insuring itself the monopolized domination over China. On the other hand these circles were not interested in a complete victory of the Chinese people."

"The latest events in Japan forced the United States to be on guard and to prepare for a further sharpening struggle with Japan for domination of the Pacific. The present state of Japanese-American relationship testifies that in the struggle for domination of the Pacific, Japanese-American contradictions are assuming prime importance."

1,000 Auto Delegates to Peace Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ders to the wheels of the Emergency Peace Mobilization. The mobilization has been officially endorsed by such internationalists as the National Maritime Union, the International Woodworkers of America, the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the Fur and Leather Workers and the American Newspaper Guild.

In addition, the California, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Washington State CIO Councils have thrown their support behind the vast peace program, which is also backed by numerous local CIO Councils, including Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Cleveland and Toledo.

In Chicago last week, both the Chicago Newspaper Guild and the Chicago Newspaper Guild Auxiliary opposed the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, voted to support the Aug. 31-Sept. 2 peace rally, and also to participate in the city-wide peace conference Aug. 10 at the Sherman Hotel, at which the People's Federation for Peace here will map further plans for participation in the national peace mobilization.

The UNDERGROUND STREAM

By ALBERT MALTZ

SYNOPSIS

Betsy and Prince spend Sunday, their only day together, at home. He works on the night shift in Jefferson Motors, is the Communist organizer in the plant. She works days in a laundry. Both are saving money, dreaming and hoping of the time when they may be able to have a baby. But Betsy is fearful of the insecurity that hangs over the workers in the auto industry—long lay-offs, the threat of another depression. And she is fearful of Prince's safety if his organizing work is discovered. Both are very much in love; try desperately to achieve a normal life together in spite of the fact that they scarcely see each other during the week. And they wrestle with the problem of their Party work, which eats up all time, denies them leisure and opportunity for recreation. Even on this Sunday Prince must hurry off to a Party meeting after only a few brief hours together with Betsy. After he is gone, Betsy lies down with the calm sense that in spite of everything she is a very lucky girl, is happy with her love and her work.

Chapter 3

Sunday. . . 3:40 p.m. Feeling disgruntled and out of sorts, Harvey Kellogg came into the dining room for his Sunday dinner. The Country Club ball of the night before had left him with a sour taste in his mouth. Somehow whenever he found himself participating in the exaggerated hilarity of such affairs, the acid of his own past life, of two decades of joyless waking, sleeping, working, seemed almost too much to bear. He sat down at the table and regarded his grapefruit gloomily. It was not often any more that he suffered these periods of dejection. When he did, the whole of his married life returned to plague his soul with bitterness.

Kellogg was forty-eight. His wife had died twenty-three years before but love and frustration were still corrosive in his heart. He had tried desperately to free himself. He had raised his two children, labored successfully at

business, become active in public affairs. Yet always, in the achingly recess of the night, he had known it to be pretense and no more. He had hoped to marry again, but he never found another love. Rather than accept a marriage of convenience he had gone coldly to one mistress or another until, in recent years, he had ceased to do even that.

In the years of the depression, his business had gone into bankruptcy. He had coined a phrase at that time: "Life is a crucifixion." It had been true for him. Life had defeated him and betrayed him at every crisis and he knew that he had been blameless throughout. Later, through what he could from his business, of setting up again, of keeping face, he had clung to that phrase with morbid satisfaction.

And then, suddenly, a profound change occurred in him. Something entered his life which swept away in despair and returned him to hope and purpose. From one who had been almost melancholic, there emerged a new being who lived—it was the only way he could describe it to himself—on a plane of sheer exaltation. Twenty-three years of grief and bitterness had not left him, nor would they ever, but they had ceased to be the main current of his life.

Now, as he dwelt on the events of the night before, he could see how radically his outlook on life had changed. If he had been present at a Country Club ball during the year that followed his bankruptcy, he could have gazed only in envy and anguish at the men around him. At this moment their amiable high jinks, their exclusive, moneyed lives, seemed to him no more than buffoonery. He could not envy the capers of superficial people any longer, for his soul had ceased to be as empty as theirs. Now—and at the thought he could feel his black mood beginning to vanish—his destiny was no longer the tragic destiny of a mere individual. His life, his entire fate, had become part of a secret current in American life. . . a current so deep-

flowing, so powerful, that it would one day cast him upon a peak to which even the gentry of the Country Club would pay homage. It was a destiny which had ended his Job's torment forever. Indeed, sometimes it even seemed to him as though all of the pain of his past had been no more than a mysterious preparation for the triumph of the future. It had purged him of weakness, it had put iron into his soul, it had cleansed him, as though by fire and suffering, for the days and the ideal to come. . . And, looking at it that way, how would he not feel exalted?

Smiling, he began his dinner. He dug into his grapefruit, thinking, as he always did when he ate grapefruit, about the poor fools who risked an acid stomach by spoiling theirs with sugar. It took only a modicum of will power to get the habit of eating grapefruit as nature had intended it to be eaten, yet how many of his friends had adopted the practice when he advised them? It was a playtime point, of course, but he could not help observing that it had its larger significance. There was something in American life which tended to make people flabby.

"All right, Annie," he called to the girl in the kitchen, "you can bring in my chops."

Bedraggled as usual, Annie came in with a tray. She was an overgrown shot of seventeen, with legs so thin they seemed ludicrously out of proportion to her bulging, lumpy body. Kellogg had hired her only out of consideration for her mother, who had been his housekeeper for almost twenty years. Invalided now, the mother had pleaded with him to take the girl. He had wanted to refuse, since one glance at Annie revealed her incompetence, but he had not had the heart. Now, all week since the girl's arrival, he had been wishing bitterly that he had the funds to close the matter decently by offering the mother a small pension.

"Tell me when you want your tea, Mr. Kellogg," said the girl. "But Annie," he cried in consternation, as he looked at his



plate. "these aren't lamb chops." "Did you want lamb chops?" she asked, sighing under one more defeat.

"Damn it, I told you, didn't I?" He was furious. He had planned his dinner discreetly, knowing that he had an important meeting ahead of him. He would be able to digest lamb chops, but nothing heavier. Now, just when he required real nourishment, he would be reduced to something palid, a dish of Post Toasties or coddled eggs. . . "Can't you even hear straight, Annie?"

"You said chops. I thought you meant pork chops. They're cheaper."

"Oh my God! The first day you were here, didn't I tell you I can never eat fried food, didn't I?"

"I didn't think about it," the

girl apologized, blubbing. "And I don't like this work anyway," she added with a passion that startled him.

"You don't? Why did you take the job then?"

"I only took it because Momma said I had to. I want a factory job."

Kellogg's temperature went down and his brain commenced to function in Machiavellian fashion. "Annie, my dear," he wheedled, "are you sure you want a factory job?"

"Yes."

"Why, dear?"

"Because then I have time for things. You don't have no time when you're a maid."

"Go to parties, you mean, dances?"

"And movies."

"Annie—eh—if I could get you a factory job—"

"Oh, I can have any time I want to," she interrupted eagerly. "My boy friend—I mean my gentleman friend, because he's older than I am—he can get me any time. He's an inspector at Packard."

"Why don't you take it then, Annie dear?"

"My momma won't let me; she says a factory job ain't respectable."

"But plenty of girls work in factories."

"That's what I tell my Momma, but she don't care."

Kellogg stroked his bald crown, "Annie," he exclaimed with sparkling eyes, "this is what we're going to do. You're not very good at maid's work—"

"I know, I—"

"Never mind. Just pay attention. I'll fix it up with your mother. I promise you. She always listens to me. But you must help me by telling your mother you quit. Understand? You quit me, but I'll persuade your mother it's all for the best."

"Oh yes, I'll do that, Mr. Kellogg."

"Annie, you're a bright girl! You know what I'm going to do. I'm going to give you a full week's wages even though your week isn't up until Thursday."

"Don't you want me to finish the week out?"

"No, Annie. You get hold of your factory job as soon as you can."

"You told me to take this afternoon off. Don't you want me to come back?"

"No, you needn't bother, dear. Can I make you something to eat at least?"

"No, I'll be all right. You run right up and pack. You have to be out of here by four-fifteen, remember!"

"Gee, you're awfully nice, Mr. Kellogg," the girl offered humbly. "I don't know how to thank you."

"You don't have to," he said, giving her a little push. He walked into the kitchen, rubbing his hands. Ah God, he reflected, it was ironic how one had to alternate between the sublime and the

ridiculous. In an hour he would be participating in a ritual of historic importance, a ritual destined to become the political gospel of an entire nation; yet now he had to concern himself with the incompetence of a housemaid.

Deliberating over the food question, he decided to dine out in the evening. For the present he would have boiled eggs and a strip of bacon. . . some peaches for dessert, perhaps. . . "Oh, hello there," he said, turning around.

Just out of bed, Adelaide came clicking into the kitchen in high-heeled bedroom slippers. She was in a dressing gown, her lovely jet-black hair, secured by a ribbon, hanging down almost to the small of her back. She looked bright-eyed and unblemished in spite of a hangover.

"Why, Daddy," she exclaimed reprovingly, "where's Annie? Why didn't you call me to help you?"

Grinning, he explained. She giggled as he unfolded his maneuver. "You're a duck," she told him. "Annie was driving me wild. She kissed his cheek. 'You having breakfast too? We'll have it together.'"

"Breakfast? This is dinner for me."

"Didn't you sleep again?"

"Only a little." He suffered badly from insomnia.

"I don't see how you stand it."

"I'm all right. Don't you worry about me."

"But I do worry."

He patted her. "Want some boiled eggs, pussy? That's what I'm having."

"God no!" Groaning delicately, she held a hand to her forehead. "Black coffee for me. There's a slight comphy feeling in this region. I'm afraid I had one too many last night."

"So I noticed."

"Now, Daddy—"

"I've never approved of women drinking hard liquor, you know that."

"Kinder kirche, kuche. . ."

"What's that?"

"The Nazi formula: Woman's business is children, church, and the kitchen."

He shrugged. "Between that

and Eleanor Roosevelt, I know which I'd choose."

"Such an antifeminist! I'll bet you were against women having the vote."

"I was! Women vote the way their husbands tell them to vote. If they don't, they should. . . It's silly either way."

"I'll tell that to Eleanor. She'll write a nasty column about you."

He snorted.

"Fire! too hot, Daddy. The bacon's smoking. . . Oh, my, did you go off on Roosevelt last night! Such a hate you have on him!" Her tone suddenly lost its levity. "I wish you wouldn't, Daddy. You know, you—make a tiny bit of a spectacle of yourself, I'm afraid."

Kellogg turned to her sharply—then he smiled. "Did you ever hear of Tom Paine?"

"Yes."

"Don't you think he made a spectacle of himself?"

She regarded him quizzically. "I don't understand the comparison."

"Someday soon, perhaps you will."

"Oh Daddy, you're so full of mysteries these days," she exclaimed petulantly. "You're always busy at something you can't tell me about, and you're always hinting around—I don't like it!"

He smiled indulgently. He dried the bacon strip carefully between the two paper napkins and poured cold water over the eggs. "Bring your coffee and let's eat."

She followed him into the dining room. His silence was already making her feel contrite. "But anyway, you're the dearest man in the world," she told him impulsively, "and I don't know what I'd do without you."

He patted her. "What do you suppose I would have done all these years without you?" he asked gruffly.

She kissed his cheek, then pressed her face to his. "And you have had a beastly time of it, too, I know."

"Let's eat," he said.

(To Be Continued)

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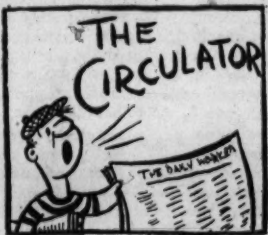
Illinois 'Treason' Victims Denied Writ by Court

Four C. P. Election Canvassers Denied Writ of Habeas Corpus; Defense Committee in Appeal for Funds

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LEWISTOWN, Ill., Aug. 4.—A writ of habeas corpus was denied here yesterday in the case of the four canvassers for the Communist Party election petition who are being held here on charges of "treason."

An appeal was issued by the Lewistown Case Defense Committee, 231 South Wells Street, room 305, Chicago, for contributions to defend the four canvassers and for loans toward the \$80,000 bail which was set by the court.



(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Congressman Vito Marcantonio, national president of the International Labor Defense, this week took the lead in the nationwide fight to free four Chicagoans held under eight charges of "treason" in the Lewistown Ill. jail.

Chicago headquarters of the I.L.D. made public a telegram sent by Congressman Marcantonio to Sheriff Bob E. Cook in Lewistown on Friday, April 26, after the defendants and their lawyers had been threatened in court by a howling mob of 200 American Legionnaires.

Said Marcantonio in his wire: "I protest failure to protect attorneys and defendants who were threatened by lynch mob in court-house. Will hold you responsible for any violence perpetrated on these people."

Meanwhile, sympathy mounted throughout the nation for the four who were arrested while canvassing for the Communist Party petitions and held in the musty Fulton County Jail in default of \$80,000 total bond.

CIO UNIONS PROTEST

Three powerful CIO unions sent bristling protests to the Fulton County authorities demanding the release of the imprisoned Chicagoans—Attorney Ira Silber, Jane Curtis, Mary Wilson, and George Gibbs.

Unions which sent protests were the Packinghouse workers, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers, and the Fur Workers.

State's Attorney Sherman Deutch of Fulton County admitted to an I.L.D. representative in Lewistown this week that he had received "a bushel basket full of protests from throughout the country."

Additional protests, I.L.D. officials said, should be sent to State's Attorney Sherman Deutch, Justice of the Peace Grier Hanson, and Sheriff Bob E. Cook, all at Lewistown, Ill.

Brooklyn Groups To Meet to Push Drive for Peace

Delegates from 110 local church, trade union, peace, fraternal, youth, and civic organizations will hear Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the New York Emergency Peace Mobilization Committee, on the question of the Brooklyn delegation to the Chicago Peace Conference, August 31 through September 2.

The conference, the second to be called by the Brooklyn Community Peace Congress, will also discuss the Anti-War Rally to be held at the Coney Island Velodrome Wednesday, August 14, at which Senator Gerald P. Nye will be the main speaker. The first conference, called July 18, set up a co-ordinating committee to centralize the activities of all borough peace groups.

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Willkie, FDR Same, Says ALP Majority

Progressives Hit Both Utility Magnate and FDR Reaction

The Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party announced yesterday that it was "wholly opposed" to the candidacy of Wendell Willkie in the presidential race and that it is likewise "wholly opposed to the present reactionary trend on the part of President Roosevelt."

The progressives set forth their position in a statement signed by Morris Watson, chairman, and Eugene P. Connolly, organizational director of the Progressive Group. It said: "The Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party declares that it is wholly opposed to Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate for President of the United States. Mr. Willkie represents the most unashamed reactionary interests in the country and his election would be catastrophic in its effects upon the entire American people, except for that fascist-minded group in whose interest his election would operate."

"The Progressive Committee declares that it is wholly opposed to the present reactionary trend on the part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and that it determinedly and unflinchingly opposes his backsliding, abandonment of the New Deal, attacks upon labor, and drive towards war. The interest of the people demands that social services be made the foremost consideration of Congress, that steps be taken to involve the American people in war, that moves to enslave the people in European systems of military bondage be abandoned, and that labor's rights be protected and extended. We shall not support any candidate whose program is destructive of the right of the people to seek 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' in peace."

OUT OF TOWN: A letter from St. Louis, Mo., setting forth its District plan on the Daily Worker plans to have every Branch order three Workers every day and five on Sunday. Special orders for meetings, shop sales and the like will be utilized. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes to tell us that they are adding two more subs to the list already in and that the idea of getting subs on the basis of weekly payments to be collected is working out fine. Also, many up state and out of town Districts came through very well on Aug. 4 Sunday Worker. The total out of town order was over 2,000.

C. P. Petition Solicitors Win Release in Ind.

Judge Declares Election Activity Constitutes 'No Crime'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Arrested while collecting signatures for Communist nominating petitions, two workers were immediately released by the presiding judge who held that there was no crime involved in following state election laws to place candidates on the ballot, and when the police produced the acceptance speeches by Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist Presidential and Vice-Presidential standard bearers, as evidence against the Communist Party, the judge replied, "Why, these were broadcast over the radio, so what is wrong about giving them out in printed form?"

The arrested workers were collecting signatures in a middle-class neighborhood where they had secured in the first 12 minutes 5 signatures to place the Communist Presidential electors on the ballot. Someone telephoned the police and the workers were arrested under an old civil ordinance for "failing to give an account of yourself." At the hearing, the police could not rally any witnesses against them. The Communist Party in Indiana is now carrying on a campaign to secure the 10,000 necessary signatures before the filing date of Oct. 6. The statutes require every signature to be witnessed by a notary. The American Legion in conjunction with one or two other reactionary organizations have taken the lead in a state-wide campaign to keep the Communist Party off the ballot in the November elections.

"We are of the opinion," said the letter, "that the New York City Police Department has grievously violated these rights in attacking the pickets of this local and arresting several of them."

"We, therefore, strongly urge you to investigate these actions and take immediate steps to redress the wrongs that have been perpetrated against these American citizens exercising their constitutional and legal right."

Michigan Daily Worker Picnic On August 18

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—The Michigan Daily Worker Annual Picnic will be held Sunday, August 18, at Camp Woodland (formerly Camp Liberty), at Halsted and 12-Mile-Road, Farmington.

The entertainment will include dancing, swimming, games, a movie in the evening and good food prepared by the different national groups participating.

Nationally known speakers will address the picnickers on the fast developing events of the day. Everybody is invited to come and bring friends—a good time is assured to all.

In case of rain the picnic will be held Sunday, August 25.

DEFENSE TAX IN ACTION: Two visitors to the New York World's Fair get ready to pay a tax on amusements as the new "defense taxes" went into effect July 1, adding a penny to every 10 cents of an admission fee.

Auto Workers' Wives Hit Draft Bill as Fascist

Delegates at Union Auxiliary Conference Firm in Opposition to Conscription; Membership Shows Huge Increase During Year

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Women of the auto industry meeting here last week unanimously condemned military conscription "as proposed by the President." The Burke-Wadsworth Bill, they said, "is directly fascist in nature."

Assembled in a special conference of the Women's Auxiliaries of the United Auto Workers Union, the 100 delegates, all of them auto workers themselves or wives, mothers or sisters of auto workers, declared themselves "unalterably opposed to such wholesale conscription," branded the scheme as one which would deprive their men "of the opportunity of normal living and freedom of choice of occupation."

The women also vigorously opposed any involvement of the United States in war.

In the closing session of their three-day conference, they tabled a resolution calling for the endorsement of President Roosevelt for a third term.

The conference elected a National Coordinating Committee headed by Fay Stephenson of Cleveland, and including Helen Goldman, Detroit; Ivy Ransom, Toledo; Mrs. Palmer, South Bend; Mary Good, Toledo; and Dorothy Heenle of Wisconsin.

SETS MEMBERS GOAL

The women set themselves a goal of 7,000 new members before the next Union convention, will make an award to the Auxiliary recruiting the most.

This year they recorded a 75 per cent increase in membership since the Cleveland convention of the Union in 1939.

A red-baiting resolution offered by a delegate from the Big Dodge local Auxiliary in Detroit was roundly defeated, the women from the Dodge Auxiliary themselves leading the fight against it.

Anti-war resolutions outnumbered all others, were combined into one general resolution embodying the best features of all. Asserting their independence and their right to autonomy with their own rules and by-laws, the women successfully opposed efforts by some union delegates to bring the auxiliaries under the jurisdiction of union locals.

Eighty-four auxiliaries were represented, marking a gain of 64 new ones since the 1939 Union convention. Dues payments were reported to have increased by 60 per cent during the year.

Behind the quiet and serious discussions of these delegates lay a great record of sacrifice and assistance in building this mighty Auto Workers Union today boasting 382,000 members.

Since 1936 the women have been in the forefront of every picket line. They have fed strikers on a hundred fronts.

Many of them brought their babies to this convention. Mrs. R. J. Thomas was honored by having her baby adopted as the official mascot of the union.

With the fight to preserve peace their main concern, the women approved a program calling for the establishment of Keep America Out of War Committees in every city and town where there is an Auxiliary.

Hillman Again Heads Amalgamated

Potofsky Gets Post as Sec'y Treasurer; 93,501 Vote

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was re-elected head of the powerful labor organization in a referendum vote made public yesterday in which 93,501 ballots were cast. Mr. Hillman was uncontested for the post which he has held since the formation of the Amalgamated in 1914.

Jacob S. Potofsky, former assistant general president, was elected by referendum vote general secretary-treasurer, succeeding Joseph Schlossberg, who becomes secretary-treasurer emeritus. Mr. Potofsky was also unopposed.

The following general executive board members were re-elected: Dorothy J. Bellanca, Baltimore; Hymen Blumberg, Baltimore; Joseph Catalanetti, New York; Abraham Chatman, Rochester; Louis Hollander, New York; Jack Kroll, Cincinnati; Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee; Samuel Levin, Chicago; A. D. Marimpletti, Chicago; Abraham Miller, New York; William Resnick, New York; Frank Rosenblum, Chicago; Stephen Skala, Chicago; Charles Weinstein, Philadelphia; and Murray Weinstein, New York.

By a vote of 83,624 to 3,541, the Amalgamated members adopted amendments to the union constitution.

The referendum also designated Chicago as the union convention city for May 1942.

The newly-elected General Executive Board will hold its first session in New York today with Mr. Hillman presiding.

NMU Files Charges Against The Texas Oil Company

Union Charges Company Has Most Reactionary Anti-Labor Policy of All Running Tankers; Refused to Sign N.M.U. Pact

The National Maritime Union moved yesterday to bring one of Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick's closest American associates within jurisdiction of the Federal statutes. Westrick is Adolf Hitler's special emissary to consult with American business men of Nazi sympathies.

It prepared to file with the National Labor Relations Board charges of unfair labor practices against the Texas Oil Co., of which Capt. Torkild Rieber, close friend of Westrick, is chairman of the board.

Ohio Groups Fight Jim Crow Legislation

Demand Teeth in State Laws to Protect Negroes' Rights

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Labor, student, business and church representatives of this city helped to fire the opening guns of a battle to gain municipal legislation adequate to stamp out anti-Negro discrimination.

With members of the local Workers Alliance displaying signs calling for "equal rights" and labor representatives decrying anti-Negro as "identical with anti-labor," the Vanguard Club, militant Negro organization and leader of the fight, was able to make it clear to a previously unsympathetic city council Monday night that the subject would not be dropped until "this stupid and reactionary discrimination has been wiped out."

The Vanguardists propose to put teeth into an existing state law prohibiting racial discrimination in public places by getting a similar law passed by the city government.

The union will ask that the company be ordered to cease discriminating against union seamen, that it be forced to obey a recent board order that NMU representatives be given passes to visit union members on Texas tankers, and that two men who were fired for union activities recently be re-instated.

The NMU said yesterday that the Texas Company has the most vicious anti-labor record of any firm in the oil business, with the possible exception of Standard Oil, which meets all competition.

WON POLL IN 1938

As long ago as March of 1938, the NMU won a Labor Board election on Texas Company oil tankers by a vote of 431 to 152 over the late International Seamen's Union. The union was certified shortly afterward and promptly approached the company for negotiations.

The company agreed to sit down with representatives of the union but refused to sign an agreement and refused to issue passes for union representatives to board Texas tankers.

On July 3, this year, the NLRB ordered the company to issue passes to NMU representatives. When the union wrote asking for the passes, it received a reply from T. Jensen, managing operator, saying that it was not in accordance with the company's policy to give passes to men other than its employees. This was one month after the NLRB order.

Immediately afterward, two NMU members aboard one of the Texas tankers were fired for union activities.

SEAPLANE STOLEN

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—Alarmed burglars forced the lock on a lake front seadrome hangar early today, rolled an all-metal Luscomb seaplane into the water, and took off.

Immediately afterward, two NMU members aboard one of the Texas tankers were fired for union activities.

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Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

POLL TAX OPPOSED BY F. & O. CONVENTION

We are printing below two resolutions adopted by Lodge No. 451 of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, East St. Louis, Ill., at its meeting June 3, 1940. These or similar resolutions were adopted by the national convention of the Brotherhood held in Chicago July 8 to 11. A brief review of the convention as a whole will be carried in this column in the near future.

"WHEREAS, the Poll Tax is a method used in the Southern States to deny the democratic and American right to vote to millions of Negro and white workers in the South, and

"WHEREAS, through this vicious, undemocratic and un-American practice, Southern reactionaries have wormed their way into the hall of Congress, usurping most important places on committees in Congress and thereby placing themselves in a position to obstruct and defeat important labor and social legislation,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Local No. 451 go on record condemning the poll tax and in support of the passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and be it

"FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be taken to the convention of our International Union for passage, and be it

"FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and to Congressman Lee E. Geyer, and be it

"FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the press, to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and to the Railway Employees' Department for action and support behind the passage of the Geyer Bill."

LYNCHING CONDEMNED

"WHEREAS, the practice of lynching is a heinous form of intimidation and terror against the Negro people and against labor.

"WHEREAS, it serves as an instrument in the hands of the reactionaries, enemies of Negroes, and poor whites alike, to divide the ranks of labor and to spread racial antagonism, and

"WHEREAS, this practice of lawlessness is un-American, undemocratic, and contrary to the fundamental laws and bill of rights upon which our democracy was founded,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention of the FIREMEN and OILERS go on record in condemnation of the practice of lynching, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that this convention go on record in support of the Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynch Bill and urge the Senate immediately to bring this bill up for a vote, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be taken to the convention of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, to the Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of L., and to the convention of the American Federation of Labor for adoption, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that copies of the resolution be sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee, to the President of the United States, and to the press."

STRIKE BALLOT FOR VACATIONS URGED

To the Editor of LISTEN:

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1940

Dear Sir:

There is a blooming hot day here in Chicago, and a fellow just naturally gets to thinking how well it would be to get a two weeks vacation to cool off and rest up after a year's hard work. I and many other railroad employees are wondering what has happened to the Vacation With Pay Movement of the shopcrafts, clerks and other non-operating rail unions.

As far as we can find out our vacations are all tied round with the red tape of the Railway Labor Act, and it seems like something should be done blame quick if we are ever going to get them.

SITUATION SEEMS TO BE IN A FOG

Our Grand Lodge officers told us some two months ago that notices had been served on the individual roads for two weeks vacation with pay. Then we were informed that the roads in the Eastern and South Eastern regions had agreed to a national conference, but that the Western roads had refused to negotiate nationally and were asking for a ten per cent cut if we pressed our vacation demands. From there on the whole situation seems to be in a fog.

NOT GETTING STAMPEDED BY WAR HYSTERIA

Maybe we rank and file members are unreasonable or dumb as some of our officers seem to think at times, but after five years of begging for action by our unions, it does seem as though our big shots should be able to settle this vacation question now that they have finally got started on it.

We know a government board will have a lot to say about this question, and there is no time like an election year to let the politicians know that we who work are not getting stamped by war hysteria, but want consideration of our demands.

"WE WANT ACTION"

We think a strike ballot is the answer, and the sooner the better. Let the membership vote their willingness to go on strike for paid vacations and against any wage cuts or weakening of other working rules. Maybe that is too direct and simple for our big shots in the Grand Lodges, or maybe they are too busy enjoying their own vacations to bother about ours. But the individual members and the lodges had better let them know that we want action or we will never get our vacations with pay. W.F.B.

ATTENTION, RAILROAD WORKERS!

By agreement with the new owners and management of the Daily Worker the Railroad Column LISTEN will be continued provided much more work is done to get the paper to the railroad workers and many more subscriptions for Monday's issues will be received by the business office of the paper. A special subscription rate is provided as indicated at the bottom of the column.

Correspondence from rail workers and subscriptions received to date indicate splendid possibilities to justify the existence of the column. More speed and much more work is needed.

RAIL WORKERS QUESTIONS AND COMMENT INVITED

What are your problems?

Are there any questions you would like answered? Let us get together and discuss all these problems and questions. By writing in to us you will be helping yourself, helping us and helping others in our industry. Your suggestions for the improvement of this column are more than welcome.

Let us hear from you. Your letters will be kept in strict confidence.

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People's Wrath Against Draft Bill Increases

Draft Bill Is Hit by Farm Machine Local

Drive on Conscription Grows Throughout the Country

(Continued from Page 1)

paign protesting the war draft was also being carried on in all FEWOC locals.

Metal Local Sees Draft As Aid To Profiteers

The Fabricated Metal Local, 1225, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America of Brooklyn, representing 2,500 members, has written President Roosevelt denouncing the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, declaring that while "labor is being conscripted, war profiteers are given the full-speed-ahead signal."

"The passage of this or similar legislation," the letter said, "would be one step towards Hitlerism and away from democracy." It was signed by James L. Thomas, president of the local, Nathan Lerner, and Sidney Mason, business representatives.

Wisconsin Youth Groups Protest

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 4.—Aroused church and youth organizations in Wisconsin are waging a determined fight against the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill.

At Lomira, Wis., 250 delegates to the annual convention of the Young People's Union of the Evangelical Church adopted a 7-point statement which declared that the draft bill is a "step towards a totalitarian state."

Meanwhile, at Janesville, Wis., the Janesville Christian Youth Council called on all Wisconsin citizens to oppose the draft bill which "army and navy officials and military-minded congressmen are attempting to force through both Houses."

At Madison, two meetings against the compulsory draft were held while several Madisonians left for Washington to personally protest against the bill to the state's congressmen.

State YCL Calls Rallies

Under the slogan, "Don't be conscripted for war, enlist in the army of peace," members of the New York State Young Communist League have rallied to a call by the State Council of that organization, for an intensification of their anti-war activity on this week-end which marks the anniversary of the first World War.

Responding to the message, branches of the League throughout the State met last night and heard reports on the causes and results



STRAIGHT UP is the way the new Autogiro takes off. Above is a Pitcairn PA-36 model in the first public demonstration of the craft's new ability. The model demonstrated is a two-place side-by-side cabin plane with a 175-horsepower radial engine. The demonstration was made at Pitcairn field at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

of the first World War.

Calling for intensive action against the Conscription Bill, the message read in part:

"Ninety-three per cent of the American people want to stay out of the imperialist war, but the ruling class of America is scheming on how to get us into war. The United States is already in the war morally and economically as a non-belligerent. Our Administration wants Britain to win. . . . When they say 'Britain is fighting our battle and we must help them,' it is clear that this means the battle of holding down popular upheavals throughout Europe and in colonial countries."

"All preparations are ready to conscript in 24 hours over a half a million men, and within a short time to regiment an entire nation. The reasons for such a plan are obvious. It will prepare an overseas force in the service of Wall Street aggression and put the whole labor and progressive movement under police rule."

Buffalo Group Sends Protests

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—The Buffalo Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War here has protested President Roosevelt's advocacy of peacetime military conscription in a telegram to the White House.

Meeting in the Oakgrove Community Church, Oakgrove Ave. and Hedley Place, the group also asked individual members to send similar wires to their senators and representatives in Congress. A resolution against the fascist-like measure was forwarded to Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, arch conscription foe.

The committee launched plans for a large peace rally on Aug. 27, elected officers and voted to endorse and support an anti-conscription mass meeting to be staged by the Buf-

falo branch of the American Student Union.

In an intensive organization drive, the local committee also intends to send several representatives to a national peace mobilization rally in Chicago, Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

Manhattan ALP Head Protests

Eugene P. Connolly, chairman of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, yesterday sent a wire to the Senate Military Affairs Committee branding "peace time conscription a device created by bloody feudalistic European autocracies; it has no place in American life."

"I voice the overwhelming sentiment of the members of our party," Connolly wrote, "in expressing gratification at John L. Lewis' vigorous denunciation of the Federal conscription measure."

"We condemn and deplore," the wire continued, "the activities of persons like Sidney Hillman who would place the youth and labor of our country under a foreign system of bondage as a blow to the youth of our country and a betrayal of labor."

The wire concluded with the statement that "we will work for the defeat of every candidate for public office who would support conscription."

Yonkers Youth Holds Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YONKERS, Aug. 4.—A youth peace rally held here Friday night united all youth organizations of Westchester County in opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, took steps to form permanent peace organization, and called a broad conference for August 25 in support of the Emergency

Peace Mobilization to be held in Chicago Aug. 31.

Sponsored by Mario Bellotti, of the Painters Union; Sheila Webber, of the Mt. Vernon Youth Forum; Dave Elwyn of Croton; Jeannette Schwartz of the National Council of Jewish Juniors; and Leonard Dent of the Yonkers Inter-Club Council, the rally brought together 130 youth leaders of Westchester County representing their various organizations.

After hearing addresses by Rev. Ver Lynn Sprague and George Pershing, nephew of the general, the meeting sent wires to Westchester County congressmen denouncing the conscription bill as opening the road to fascism in the United States, and demanding that they express the desires of the young people of Westchester County by working for the defeat of the measure.

The Aug. 25 conference, to which all organizations are invited, will set up a permanent county-wide peace organization and will elect delegates to the Aug. 31 national rally in Chicago.

NYU Students Stage Rally

Two hundred students, most of whom came from out of town, met outside of New York University campus in protest against the passage by Congress of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Communist League, and was the first organized expression of student opposition since the bill came up for discussion.

Manny Meyer of the State YCL urged the students to throw their full support behind the fight to defeat efforts of the war-mongers to pass the bill.

Telegrams to Roosevelt voicing the sentiments of students, were adopted and sent from the meeting to Washington.

Auto Delegates Open Drive to Organize Ford

Convention Lashes Auto Magnate for His Vicious Hostility to Labor's Rights, His Anti-Semitic Record

(Continued from Page 1)

up shops to make carburetors and other such parts, even to the point of establishing his own tire plant at River Rouge. The purpose of these steps the speaker emphasized, was to curb employment in the union concerns in the automobile industry.

In the discussion of the Ford drive, Richard Leonard—who is the present director of Ford organization work—and Harry Ross of Dodge local Number 3, stated to the convention that the setting up a national apparatus with a national director whose hands are free of other matters was an absolute condition for success.

ASK ACTION NOW

Several expressions were made from the floor to the effect that "resolution to organize Ford have been passed at every one of our conventions" with the instruction that now the resolution must give way to definite results in such an effort during the coming year.

It was also set down in the convention record that Ford was the first man to pay for anti-Semitic literature, "both here and in Germany" through the statement of William Marshall of local 7 to that effect.

For the new organizational effort it was agreed, in the resolution adopted, that the workers at Ford should be taken in at the same initiation fee as other members. Previously a special rate had been allowed to Ford workers, but the organization committee declared this to be unnecessary and that a higher initiation fee would help to finance the Ford drive.

Endorsement of a vigorous campaign for the unionization of auto-

motive parts and farmer equipment plants in Chicago was also unanimously voted by the convention. Ed Hall, now in charge of this drive, called the attention of the delegates to the urgency of the task and the problems that are ahead in that undertaking.

"PENITENTIARY" PLANTS

Hall referred to an industrial area in Chicago in which are concentrated 82 non-union parts plants, and which area is shut off from the public like "a penitentiary." The streets which run into that area, according to Hall, are shut off from the public, even though they are supposedly public highways of the city of Chicago.

The director of the Chicago campaign expressed the opinion that at least 100,000 workers in the Chicago district could be brought under the banner of the United Auto Workers in a well-supported campaign.

Quickly reviewing organizational problems, the convention decided to create a committee to investigate whether all contracts can be arranged, to expire at one time. It was also agreed that the union should cooperate with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the United Construction Workers to the end that all contract work in automobile plants be carried out under union conditions.

A national apprenticeship committee was set up by the convention and power given to establish local apprenticeship committees to cooperate with the national set-up.

After the conclusion of the debate on the question of Roosevelt and the third term, the convention prepared to go into a night session, at which a number of important decisions were scheduled to be made.

Queens Alliance Locals Protest

Two Queens, New York, locals of the Workers Alliance have written their Congressman denouncing the Burke-Wadsworth bill as "Hitler-styled" legislation.

The letter from Locals 105 and 84, both of which are in Corona, declared that "genuine defense of our democratic institutions and our shores can only be insured by strengthening the economic conditions of the distressed people of our land."

FHA Forecloses 4,000 Homes in Month

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Home Owners' Loan Corp. reported today the sale during June of more than 4,000 foreclosed homes for an aggregate of \$18,000,000. Iva Carson, deputy general manager, said that the corporation had sold 105,000 homes since it was founded, and nearly 50,000 during the fiscal year that ended June 30.

Chile Diplomat Arrives in U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Oscar Schnake, Chilean delegate to the Havana Conference of Foreign Ministers, accompanied by Senora Schnake, and other members of the delegation, arrived here for a brief visit today and planned to leave Sunday for New York where they will sail for Chile.

Crop Duster Killed

TALLULAH, La., Aug. 4.—Raymond L. Cluverius, 25, of Bethlehem, Pa., died here early today of injuries received when the cotton dusting plane he was piloting crashed and burst into flames 15 miles south of Tallulah late yesterday.

Identify Body

The body of a man found in the East River off 22nd St. was identified yesterday as that of Maurice J. Regan, 45, of 158 E. 46th St.

NEGROES HERE OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION BILL AS THREAT TO ENTIRE RACE; THEY REMEMBER THE 1918 JIM CROW

By Angelo Herndon

A cross-section of Negro opinion in Harlem on the Burke-Wadsworth military conscription bill reveals the strong opposition of the Negro people to the proposed war-mongering measure.

Practically every Negro interviewed by the Daily Worker who would be forced to undergo compulsory military training as provided in the bill, expressed the unanimous belief that the bill, if passed, would be a direct blow to the interests of the entire Negro people.

Negro mothers who remember well the terrible Jim-Crow conditions imposed upon their brothers and relatives who served in the last imperialist World War to "save the world for democracy," also voiced the hope that their sons would not be called upon to give their blood in another war which is being waged to further enrich those who profit from war.

Mrs. Louise Brown, 527 Manhattan Ave., has three sons, two of whom fall into the age limit of the Burke-Wadsworth bill. She has lived in New York with her family for more than three years. She left North Carolina because "the white people down there treat the Colored people just like they were dogs."

"I remember when the last war started the recruiting agent would come around and tell the men that Uncle Sam needed them to fight, and that the Colored people would be treated just like everybody else when the war was over. They said we would all be just like one. But we are not treated as one today and we won't be treated as one tomorrow."

LIKE SLAVERY

Mrs. Brown said the whole world seems to be in a "mix-up," and "I don't know what's going to happen, but I don't want to see my boys killed off for nothing. What would they gain from it? We had to leave North Carolina because we worked all the time just like slaves on a big plantation. When we got tired of working for nothing the landlord wanted to have us put in jail because he said we owed him. We came here looking for a better chance—but it's all the same everywhere for Colored people. I

hope my boys won't have to die in this war like my brother who was killed in the last war."

Fred Wilson, 34 Mt. Morris Park, is now living on relief after being seriously injured on a WPA job in Long Island. He would much prefer to push a cart for a living than to be subjected to the rigorous and constant pressure of bureaucratic relief officials.

"I am 27 years old," he said, "and always did like my individual right of self-expression, but now I'm in the lion's mouth. If I said what I thought, they might call me a 'Fifth Columnist' or a 'Communist,' though I'm neither one, and cut me off relief."

"Negroes should refuse to enlist even if this conscription bill is passed. The world is large enough for everybody to live in, but we have always been robbed of our right to live in it. Any Negro who wants to get himself killed in this war is a fool. I don't care what they call me, I'm not going to sacrifice my life for any government that discriminates against me because my skin is black and lynches me when I try to exercise my right as a citizen."

"The capitalists who are in power are going to put this bill over if Negroes and everybody else don't unite to fight it. Roosevelt and all the others are just as bad as Hitler, only they are trying to get us in the war in a different way."

"Congress should be conscripted by the nation and made to pass the anti-lynching bill, the Geyer anti-poll tax bill and the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution."

This was the way 30-year old Thomas Wingford, unemployed Negro worker of 2148 Eighth Ave., summed up the Burke-Wadsworth bill and its relation to the Negro people.

"It is a travesty on democracy when Congress can pass all sorts of bills forcibly conscripting the nation, appropriating billions of dollars for war, when it does nothing to enact legislation for the benefit of the people."

Scores of other persons interviewed readily referred to the Jim-Crow treatment accorded Negroes who fought in the last war. They still remember the grim aftermath of World War No. 1. Fake promises of "freedom" and

"equality" will not suffice to ensnare the Negro people in the present imperialist war.

When the lynchers of the South and the big bankers of Wall Street shout these phrases, they sound like so much rubbish. Lynchings of Negro soldiers in uniform, the race riots organized against them upon their return from "saving democracy" in Europe—these are crimes still uppermost in the minds of all Negroes.

It is just like adding insult to injury when the war-makers think they can hood-wink the Negro people again with their hypocritical talk about democracy when Negroes have always been and still are largely excluded from it.

MENIAL JOBS

Even in the armed forces of the nation, they are segregated, Jim Crowed and given the most menial jobs as a reward for their loyalty, patriotism and willingness to die for something which they do share in.

If a Negro wants to enlist in the Navy, he is told without hesitation that "we don't accept Colored." The same policy prevails in the nation's air force. To win the democratic right of dying for Wall Street, they must join the segregated units of the National Guard, the army, and prove themselves worthy of the cherished right to clean stables and take care of the horses of aristocratic white officers.

It is a crime against the Negro people to see many Negro leaders becoming evermore busy in forming "Negro Committees to Aid National Defense," when Negroes are being told every day by prejudiced white army officers that they will be called in sufficient time before all the dying is over.

It would be well if some of these Negro leaders were equally busy forming committees and waging battle for the anti-lynching bill and the enforcement of other democratic rights denied the Negro people. This is a real people's defense program.

Conscription of the American people can only have the result of a terrific and deadly assault by the war-mongers and reactionaries upon the civil and democratic rights of the Negro people.

I.W.O. Health Plan Proves Itself as Great Success

Complete Health Protection Provided for 15,000 Members and Their Families, 65 Doctors Available Here

If you live in New York City, and belong to the International Workers Order Health Plan, you can obtain complete health protection for your family for the sum of 35 cents a month. If you are single, you can obtain the same protection for 23 cents per month.

One of the most comprehensive and most successful group medical plans in the United States, the IWO service has been in operation for nine years, embraces 15,000 members and their families totalling 60,000 persons.

The service is available to both regular and social members of the IWO, and to unions, social groups and other organizations.

Doctors are available and on call every day of the year including Sundays, except on legal holidays. Service includes routine treatment either in your home or in the doctor's office any time of day between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. A nominal fee is charged if the doctor is called after 8 P.M.

65 DOCTORS HERE

Sixty-five doctors administer the Plan in New York City. They are chosen on a strict basis of medical qualification—and of social outlook. The IWO, after nine years' of the Plan, declares: "Experience has proven that a doctor with a social viewpoint is a better physician."

The Plan is democratically administered. Annual meetings of the doctors elect representatives to serve on the IWO Medical Board and meet regularly with a lay committee elected by the IWO membership.

Each doctor serves from two to three hundred members and their families, is paid on a per capita monthly basis.

Savings to members are tremendous. One doctor, serving 300 members, calculated that he made an average of 105 visits per month to members' homes, received 300 visits a month at his office for a year's time.

Assuming that a private practitioner charges \$2 for an office visit, \$3 for a home visit, the total bill in this case would run to \$915. The 300 members and their families, however, at the rate of 35 cents a month, pay a total of only \$105—a saving of \$810.

Applying these approximate figures to the 15,000 members of the Plan, total savings per year amount to the astounding figure of \$476,000.

ANNUAL CHECKUP

There is one strict rule: no gratuities. Members are asked not to offer them; doctors are instructed not to accept them.

Under the Plan, members are entitled to a thorough annual physical check-up. If they forget, they receive reminders in the mail.

This, and the fact that persons enrolled in the plan see their doctor at the first symptom of illness, is invaluable in the application of preventive treatment.

Children belonging to Junior Lodges of the IWO are given a pro-

hylaxis (teeth cleaning) yearly without charge.

IWO Centers, in addition, give periodic examinations for the children in their community.

THE IWO was the first fraternal organization to conduct a mass X-Ray chest examination of its entire membership, discovered many tuberculosis cases in early stages when it is relatively easy to effect a cure.

The IWO, through its Health Plan, cooperates with the Department of Health, assists it in carrying out its educational program.

In addition to this basic service, members of the IWO Health Plan may obtain the service of 21 specialists in various fields at sharply reduced rates. Fees range from \$3.50 to \$5.50, compared to \$10 and \$15 charged in private practice.

Major operations under this plan never exceed a total cost of \$50.

CARE FOR MOTHERS

Obstetrical cases, including prenatal care, delivery and post-natal care, have a fixed charge of \$40 for the first child delivered, \$35 for subsequent deliveries.

Specialists, many of them outstanding in their fields, are chosen with great care, are available under the Plan in the following divisions: Surgical, skin, children's diseases, neurology, neuro-surgical, rectal diseases, eye, ear, nose and throat, genito-urinary, stomach, chest, gynecology, pneumo-thorax, allergy, and Bergers Disease.

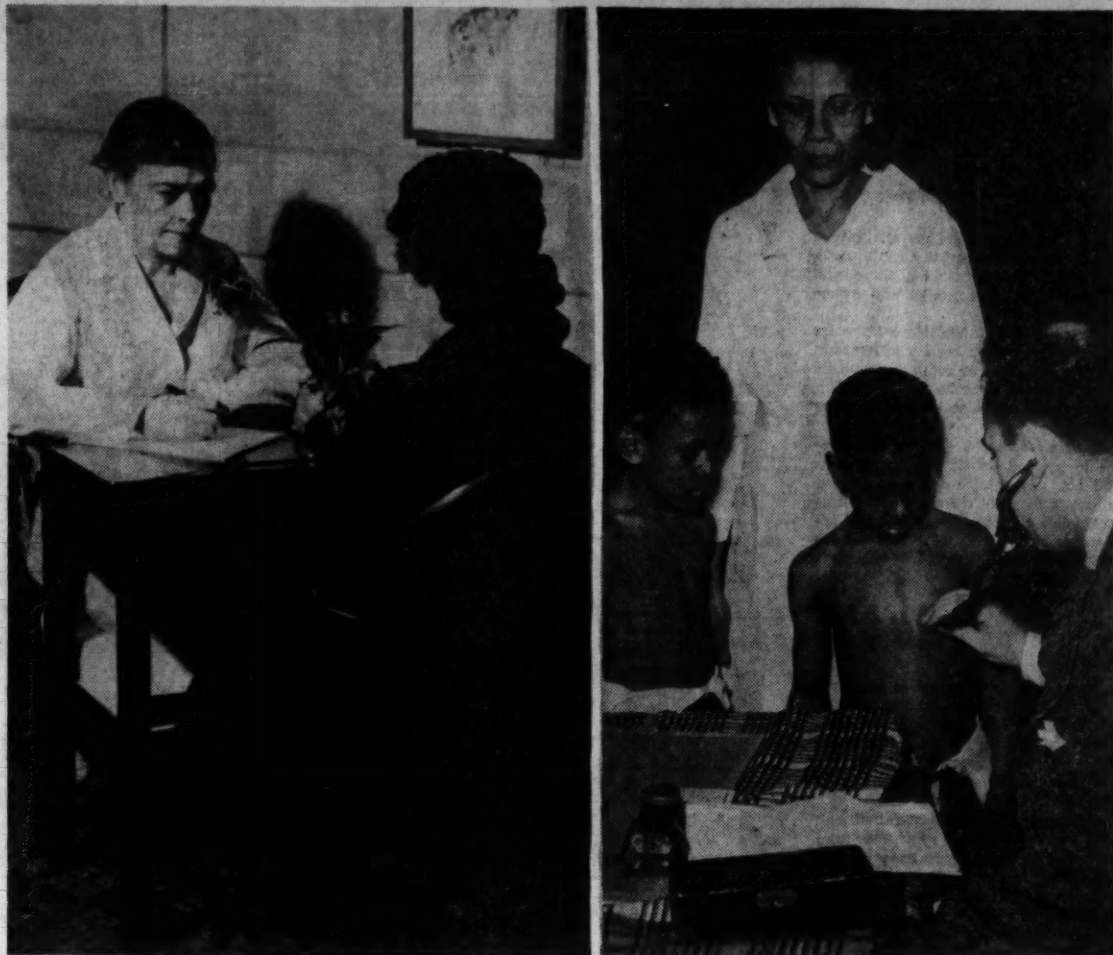
Despite all its valuable services, the IWO recognizes that it cannot solve all the health needs of its own members, cannot begin to serve the millions who suffer from inadequate medical care.

Dave Greene, New York Secretary of the IWO and head of its Medical Board, has stated the situation as follows:

"Until the government enacts legislation which will provide for all the health needs of the people, group plans such as ours are a much needed stop gap. Our non-profit plan brings partial medical care at low cost to workers who could not afford to pay for this protection privately."

"Since mutual aid as expressed through our plan can only partially solve this problem, it becomes necessary for us to look to the government and demand from it legislation to solve this need. To do less would be a betrayal of the trust placed in us by our membership."

"For this reason we define our organization as a fraternal benefit society devoted to the promotion of social security through legislation and mutual aid. We will not permit the legislators of this country to forget a slogan enunciated a few years back to the effect that: '... the health of the people is the first concern of this nation...'"



IWO HEALTH PROGRAM is considered one of best conducted by fraternal organizations. At left Dora Kudner, nurse in birth control clinic is shown talking with patient. At right is scene during periodic medical check-up of children in Spanish Harlem.

New York State C. P. to Place 60 Candidates On Ballot in Fight for Peace and Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

Party off the election ballot presents a serious threat not only to the civil rights of Communists, but of all Americans as well.

FIGHTS DRAFT BILL

While campaigning against the dragging in of America into war and against the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, candidates of the Communist Party in New York State will also demand greater relief for the unemployed in New York State.

A native of Concord, New Hampshire, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of Irish-American stock, will make a bid, as will Frank Herron, for the offices of Representatives-at-large from New York State.

Miss Flynn participated in such historic struggles as the defense of the I.W.W. leader, "Big Bill" Haywood, in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and in the great labor strikes in Lawrence, in 1912, and in the Patterson silk strike of 1913.

Frank Herron, son of Polish immigrant parents, is known throughout the Buffalo, Lackawanna area as an able organizer of steel and metal workers. His father was a coal miner, and Frank, due to poverty, went to work at the early age of 11.

Secretary of the Communist Party of Erie County, Herron has previous to this coming campaign run for the office of Mayor of Buffalo.

Robert Minor, noted artist and writer, and also known for his organizational activities and for his brilliant service in behalf of the Spanish loyalists, will make a bid for Congress from the 8th Congressional District in Kings County.

Minor hails originally from the State of Texas.

Timothy Holmes, candidate for the Assembly from the 4th Assembly District, Bronx County, Walter B. Garland, Assembly candidate from the Kings County 17th Assembly District, as well as Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Congressional candidate from the 21st District, New York County, are well known members of the Negro people.

OTHER CANDIDATES: Additional candidates are: For the Assembly, Bronx County: Edward I. Meskin, First Assembly District; Dora Rich, 2nd A.D.; Louis Ornitz, 3rd A.D.; Nathan Rapoport, 5th A.D.; Morris L. Olken, 6th A.D.

For the Assembly, Kings County: Leon Nelson, 2nd A.D.; Joseph D'Antuono, 4th A.D.; Ada Vladimir, 9th A.D.; Hyman Levy, 13th A.D.; Vincent Castiglione, 16th A.D.; Bertha Medin, 18th A.D.; Vito Publia, 19th A.D.; Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st A.D.; Morris Davis, 22nd A.D.; Abe Osheroff, 23rd A.D.

For the Assembly, New York County: Sol A. Becker, 1st A.D.; George R. Carroll, 3rd A.D.; David Engelson, 4th A.D.; Morris Macof, 6th A.D.; Frank Principati, 8th A.D.; Alex Goldman, 11th A.D.; Rosello Castillo, 12th A.D.; Howard Karlson, 16th A.D.; Jose Santiago, 17th A.D.; John Gonzalez, 18th A.D.; Audley Moore, 19th A.D.; Alfred Messina, 20th A.D.; Howard Johnson, 21st A.D.

Candidates for the Assembly from Queens include Celia Balogh from the 2nd A.D., and George Graves, from the 3rd A.D.

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Kings County: Joseph Hecht, 7th District; Victoria Mazze, 4th; Bessie Polonsky,

York. Amter's record includes that of organizational work among coal, metal and textile workers. He opposed American entry into the last World War. Thousands of unemployed know him as a fearless leader in their struggles for adequate relief and for jobs.

During the 1938 elections, he polled the record vote of 106,000 as Communist candidate for Congress—at-large from the State of New York.

Mr. Amter is the Chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

A native of Concord, New Hampshire, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of Irish-American stock, will make a bid, as will Frank Herron, for the offices of Representatives-at-large from New York State.

Miss Flynn participated in such historic struggles as the defense of the I.W.W. leader, "Big Bill" Haywood, in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and in the great labor strikes in Lawrence, in 1912, and in the Patterson silk strike of 1913.

Frank Herron, son of Polish immigrant parents, is known throughout the Buffalo, Lackawanna area as an able organizer of steel and metal workers. His father was a coal miner, and Frank, due to poverty, went to work at the early age of 11.

Secretary of the Communist Party of Erie County, Herron has previous to this coming campaign run for the office of Mayor of Buffalo.

Robert Minor, noted artist and writer, and also known for his organizational activities and for his brilliant service in behalf of the Spanish loyalists, will make a bid for Congress from the 8th Congressional District in Kings County.

Minor hails originally from the State of Texas.

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10th; Irving Caress, 5th; Heien Pichtenbaum, 3rd; George Sheldrick, 6th.

New York County: William Weinstein, 12th District; Henry Forbes, 13th; Albert Lannon, 15th; Patrick Toohy, 17th; William E. Browder, 19th; John J. Ballam, 16th; Carl Brodsky, 14th; Edward J. Fodor, 18th.

The Congressional race in Queens will be headed by Paul Crosbie, candidate in the 2nd Congressional District in that county.

Senatorial candidates include Mary Himoff, 22nd Senatorial District, Bronx; Fay Callier, 4th District, Kings County; Joachim Rotolo, 12th District, New York County; also Emanuel Levin, 13th District; Sadie Van Veen, 14th; David

In his appeal, Comrade Amter, asks "every Branch to place the question of collecting signatures as the main question at the VERY NEXT BRANCH MEETINGS."

The appeal follows in full: "In the coming elections, the entire country will watch our own State, New York, the key State in the country. The attention of the nation will be focussed especially on the vote of our Communist Party. In the last gubernatorial election in New York State, during which Gov. Lehman was re-elected by approximately 62,000 votes, we polled the large vote of 105,000. The entire press commented on this record vote and on its significance."

"The voters in the State will look to us, as a political party which can poll such a high vote, to give the coming election campaign a social, political and economic depth and truthfulness which the two reactionary machines will try to avoid with various diversions. Large numbers of voters will look to us for real guidance in the campaign so that the outcome of the elections in the State can be determined in favor of the genuine needs of the people."

"Here, then, Comrades, is our great chance to rally the voters of New York City and the upstate workers and farmers and small middle-class people in the struggle against the war — to increase our membership and to extend the influence of our Party, especially upstate."

"But to do this, Comrades, our Party must first be on the ballot."

"I appeal, therefore, to every Comrade, to every Branch to place the question of collecting signatures as the main question at the VERY NEXT BRANCH MEETINGS."

"THERE IS NOT A MINUTE WE CAN LOSE! GET THE DRIVE TO COLLECT SIGNATURES HUMMING FULL BLAST IMMEDIATELY!"

"Our fight to get on the ballot is a struggle against war, for peace and for civil liberty."

"The campaign to collect the needed signatures is, therefore, the one main question before us this hour."

"I appeal, therefore, to every Comrade, to every Branch to place the question of collecting signatures as the main question at the VERY NEXT BRANCH MEETINGS."

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Ohio C. P. Mobilizes To Secure Needed Petition Signatures

Members Responding to Foster's Call to Put Party on Ballot in State at 'All Costs'; 10,000 More Signatures Necessary

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4. — The Communist Party of Ohio, under the leadership of its state secretary John Williamson and campaign manager Andrew Onda, has set to work in carrying out the summons of William Z. Foster that the Ohio Party must be placed on the ballot "at all costs."

Foster's message was the signal for a speedy and rapid drive of the Party to overcome the critical situation arising because signatures originally thought to total 32,000 were discovered to amount to only 23,000. Energetic efforts are being put forth to collect the additional 10,000 signatures needed to put the Party on the ballot.

Every branch has been given the responsibility of convincing its membership of the seriousness of the problem and to immediately organize squads to work daily to collect signatures during the intensive drive which is to continue for the next ten days. If all members and leaders of the Party will realize the importance of putting the Party on the ballot, the job will be done in time.

5,000 FOR CLEVELAND

The basic requirement is that the section and branch leadership must be convinced politically that the situation is critical and that the Party and YCL, if properly appraised of the task, can complete the job.

While every member must help in this emergency, the main burden rests firstly on Cleveland, where 5,000 new signatures must be collected within ten days under the leadership of Onda. Cleveland must also secure 4,000 missing signatures of those claimed with Brandt responsible.

Equally important is Youngstown, Akron and Cincinnati. Each must collect 1,000 new signatures, while Toledo, Columbus, Ohio Valley and Canton are expected to bring in 500 new signatures each.

The results after the first week of the state conference show Youngstown with 400, Akron 270, Cincinnati 60 and Cleveland only 230. Cleveland and Cincinnati figures indicate that the membership is not yet mobilized. The good work already done by the membership in collecting so many signatures proves that with the proper conviction and organization, the membership will respond and complete the job so we can file within the limit required by law.

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Senate Gets Conscription Bill Today

See Attempt to Jam Measure Through Over Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

enlistment be on a one-year voluntary basis, \$30 a month pay, and that if after a stated period there were not enough enlistments, compulsory conscription would go into effect.

In this "compromise" the present notorious nation-wide registration of all males 18 to 64 would remain as a police system.

A questionnaire to all State Governors has been sent on the draft in order to put pressure on public opinion.

Speedy action is also being planned on the Congressmen May bill which provides that President Roosevelt shall have the power to mobilize the National Guard for active service in any part of the Western Hemisphere.

The aggressive nature of this proposal was admitted by Congressman May himself when he mentioned Mexico as a possible country where American military invasion might be necessary.

"What is the sense of prohibiting the use of the Guard in Mexico?" he asked.

Von Papen in Sofia On Special Mission

SOBIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 3 (UP).—Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey and outstanding Nazi diplomatic trouble shooter, arrived here tonight aboard a special German plane.

He was accompanied by Herbert Freiherr von Richtenhofen, the German minister to Sofia.

Papen will continue to Ankara tomorrow by train.

For the True Interpretation of World Events, Read—

The Communist

AUGUST CONTENTS

Review of the Month, by A. B. Dealing with the Shifts and Changes in the Imperialist Camp. Two Paths of Imperialist Policy. The A. F. of L. Undermines Labor's Independent Role. Launching a Third Party. How the Soviet Union Settled Peacefully and Important Dispute. The French Communists on the Future of France. And other vital issues and events.

For a Greater Vote and a Stronger Party! by Roy Hudson

New Forces for Peace and Democracy in the South by Rob Fowler Hall

How Does Social-Democracy Understand the National Question? A hitherto unpublished article. by Joseph Stalin

The "Socialism" of the Second International by H. A. George

Aspects of Historical Materialism by Frank Meyer

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"The Fat Years and the Lean," by Bruce Minton and John Stuart Reviewed by Harrison George

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800 MILES: Captain Charles Norton (right) and his crew of one, Tommy O'Shea, both of Durham, N. C., are shown in their 16-foot sailboat Peepye after arrival in New York, completing an 800-mile voyage from Morehead, N. C. Trip took 27 days. Tommy "signed on" at Atlantic City after Charles' first companion quit.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1940

The Press Enters Into A Conspiracy

• If God Almighty himself opposed the Burke-Wadsworth Bill, the reactionary press would bury the news on an inside page.

The entire war mongering press has joined in a conspiracy to give their readers as little news as possible about the tremendous nation-wide protest movement against military conscription.

When the huge United Auto Workers Convention unanimously went on record opposing conscription in peace time, the New York Times printed this important news on Page 28. The only reason it wasn't printed still further back was that Page 28 was the last page.

But some nobody who was never heard of before, can be sure to get his name on the front page these days by calling for conscription.

The Daily and Sunday Worker are proud to have been able to give full expression to the anti-conscription movement which is sweeping the country. We shall continue to lend our pages to this crucial campaign until the people have won a clear-cut victory over the forces of conscription, regimentation and war.

This Is No Embargo At All

• The heavy bombing of three more Chinese cities by the Japanese calls again for an examination of U. S. policy in the Far East.

The recent announcement by President Roosevelt of the licensing of oil and scrap iron exports is being hailed in some quarters here as a fine move. The New Republic, for example, calls it an "Embargo at Last." The Nation declares that "American flirtation with appeasement of Japan seems to have ended."

But the truth of the matter is that there is NO embargo and appeasement of Japan definitely seems NOT to have ended.

The licensing system is intended to make good headlines here and to bludgeon Japan into reaching a Munich deal with the U. S. whereby Japan takes China and the U. S. gobbles up the Dutch East Indies. In fact, the Associated Press reported the other day that "Sumner Welles has assured the Japanese Ambassador at Washington that the new licenses on oil and scrap iron did not constitute an anti-Japanese embargo."

Nothing could be more two-faced than the policy of the White House and the State Department with regard to the fate of the Chinese people. At the same time, their appeasement of Japan gives the lie to their pretense at being interested in "democracy" in other sections of the world.

The American people demand a real embargo against Japan coupled with full aid to the Chinese people, as the two sides of a genuine policy of help to the great struggle for national independence now being waged by the people of China.

A Police Trick For Firing the Workers

• Nine WPA workers have been tyrannically fired by Administrator Somervell in the last few days, despite the fact that they were compelled to sign the new witch-hunting questionnaire.

So this regulation—which denies people WPA jobs because of their political opinions—is not only to incite terror. It is to open the way for the wholesale layoffs, called for the Administration's war hunger program, particularly against those who protest starvation conditions.

At first, workers were discharged and callously hurled into the huge army of unemployed. But now with the assistance of this police regulation, workers are not only thrown off, but are held subject to prosecution and imprisonment, on the grounds of signing a "false affidavit."

A regular Gestapo system of mural-burning and prying into people's private affairs has been uncorked by this unconstitutional WPA requirement. Thus, not only are democratic liberties invaded, workers lose their jobs and are then liable to jail terms.

Somervell's high-handed firing of these nine workers is a challenge to the security of every WPA employee. The whole labor and progressive movement should back the Workers Alliance in fighting for their reinstatement, and in pushing the Charlotte Long-George Carroll cases to wipe out this monstrous regulation.

Letters From Our Readers

The Real 'Aliens' To Democracy

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The real aliens in this country are not the foreign born who believe in and strive for the continuance and extension of democratic rights; but those who seek to negate, curtail and destroy civil and democratic rights.

These political aliens and their Wall Street masters attempt now to treat the foreign born who honestly wish to become fully naturalized as common criminals by fingerprinting and Gestapo methods of terrorism under the pretext that it must be so because they are aliens.

These anti-American demagogues who make alien-baiting a pastime to try and smash the labor unions could, if they did not wish people to be considered aliens in this country, easily grant them full naturalization under a blanket law without any cost or the restrictive red tape which have prevented so many of the foreign born from getting their papers. M. C.

Two Newark Branches Fulfill Quota for Fund Drive

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We'd like to report a very special event in our Fund Drive. Our two professional branches, the Norman Bethune and the Lena Davis Branches have been competing for honors in our local fund raising. When the County Committee recently approached these two branches asking an extra burst of energy to finish up their quotas at once, both branches responded.

The Lena Davis Branch immediately raised half of their \$300 quota, and borrowed the remainder from close friends to whom they will pay it back as they collect it on affairs already planned. But the Norman Bethune Branch really held true to the tradition of their splendid namesake, and within two weeks of the request they had collected the whole of their \$1,200 quota (which they had previously raised themselves from a suggested quota of \$1,000).

We feel that the swift mobilization of the comrades from both of these branches deserves special mention. They are the first two to finish in our county. Oh, yes, who finished first? The Lena Davis Branch beat Bethune by exactly one day.

COMMUNIST PARTY, NEWARK, N. J.

Suggests Story On Young Negro Conductor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I write to urge you to write up Dean Nixon, the young Negro conductor who recently led the New York City Symphony Orchestra at the World's Fair.

As a working class paper which does not discriminate I really believe that the masses of the people should read about the rising musical genius who struggles against the prejudices against the Negro people. J. C.

Suggest Plan for Combatting Lies of Controlled Press

Charleston, W. Va.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is impossible to tell the people we know and come into contact with enough about the lies that are spread in the capitalist press. The same lies told over and over again become the truth for lack of an alternate to consider.

I would like to help circulate some advertisements for the Worker that would tell of instances when the Worker told the truth while the controlled press distorted it. I mean specific instances. Some copy that would show clearly and convincingly that the Worker is a paper that works for workers.

To reduce cost and to get the widest distribution my suggestion is to print 12 circulars on a page and let us cut them out and put them where they can be seen and read. WEST VIRGINIAN.

Upstate Gets a Helping Hand From Brownsville

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Upstate is proud of their brother Communists who solicited signatures for the Party petitions. Welcomed everywhere by farmers and workers, they showed us how real is the split away from the twin arms of America's ruling class.

Fired with enthusiasm by these perspectives and in the spirit of the National Convention decision on work upstate, the Brownsville Section (Brooklyn) whose members worked Montgomery County with the Party petitions, officially adopted our county and pledged to their aid. The Brownsville Section undertook to: Help us secure a mimeograph machine (Montgomery turns out a minimum of one leaflet a week, driving 18 miles to do it). Brownsville has presented us with \$10 toward the purchase of a machine; double our literature order at Brownsville's expense; secure a typewriter for us or rebuilt ours (vintage '25 and overworked); keep us supplied with certain necessities for mass work.

In turn Montgomery has pledged increased activity in all phases of its work. F.B., Organizer.

An Attempt at Whitewash

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It seems that we have a new "Lincoln" in our midst—at least, the N. Y. Herald Tribune says so. And can that "distinguished" newspaper be wrong? Believe it or not, they compared, in an editorial, Henry Ford, that famous recipient of a Hitler medal, that defiler of the Wagner Act, to the great "Emancipator." I suppose that the next step will be an editorial about a new Thomas Jefferson, the Man From Wall Street—Wendell Willkie. Lincoln was instrumental in freeing the slaves. Ford is defying the law of the land to keep his industrial slaves in chains.

Best wishes to the new ownership of the "Daily." The best way to preserve the paper "as a medium of free expression in the interest of the working people of America" is to double and triple its circulation. As a member of the working class of the American people, I pledge my full support in accomplishing this task. H.C.

Outworn and Obsolete

Washington, D. C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Capitalism is a system of exploitation of labor. Its ideas, outworn and obsolete have no more validity than the concepts of the universe at the dawn of civilization.

But the predominant fact that interests every man who must labor is that under capitalism he is forced to fight for that which is already his, and is systematically stolen from him.

Nothing could be more obvious than the fact that labor is the prime factor in production and that capital is a mere derivative factor, is that without labor, capital could not exist.

Major party platforms ignoring the interests of the people show the need of a change from capitalism to socialism. A

PHOOEY!

by Ellis



Franklin's Influence on Early Russian Progressives Noted in Soviet Journal

(Continued from the Sunday Worker)

CONCLUSION

The two publications wrote about Franklin's manifold activity. Newspapers took a great interest in him as a literary figure. The author of the present article cites some of the reports that were published:

"Franklin occupied first place in the series of notes on famous men published by 'Moscow Journal' after the war. 'Time is the heaven of great men, and some day Franklin will be considered a deity,' the paper said. 'Electricity transformed physics and the English settlements transformed politics. Franklin was at the head of both these important transformations and thus earned the place of honor in the memory of posterity' (No. 68, 1783). 'America won its independence and Franklin returned home in 1785. The following report from America appeared in the 'St. Petersburg Journal' in September: 'The aged Dr. Franklin arrived here a few days ago, at last. . . . He was received as the protector and champion of his country; flags were hoisted on every ship, including the English. The people followed him to his home, shouting joyously, weeping and calling him their friend and benefactor. . . . (No. 92, 1785). Later little news about Franklin came from America, but gradually information was received about the successes of the new republic in agriculture, trade and industry."

"When the Russian readers learned that 'in Pennsylvania the Quakers have freed their black slaves' (St. Petersburg Journal, No. 8, 1778), that 'the Philadelphia Quakers have opened schools for the black youth, to bring them up to be as useful citizens to the country as all the rest' (Mirror of the World, Part I, 1788), or that 'Congress has passed a new law abolishing the death penalty,' they remembered that Dr. Franklin of Philadelphia was still alive and active."

WRITINGS POPULAR

Franklin's writings were circulated in Russia. In 1778, the 'St. Petersburg Herald,' a publication close to Academy circles, published an article "On the Color of Clothes," an excerpt from one of Franklin's letters to Miss Stevenson. In 1786 the first provincial publication in Yaroslavl printed "an allegorical and philosophical" epistle by Mr. Franklin and Mr. B. written in English and translated into Russian from the French. This is "Euphemides," one of Franklin's best essays written in Paris. Already in 1784 a separate edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac" was issued, and, as far as may be judged, it was translated from the French, and not the English. The dedicated read Franklin in French and in the original, the libraries of that period containing several editions of his works. Some of his writings could not be published in Russia on account of censorship. One of these was his famous anti-English pamphlet on rules for converting a great state

into a small one. The magazine "Mirror of the World" carried some annotations on the London edition of Franklin's works published in 1784 which contained political articles and speeches that the Russian censorship did not pass.

In 1789 Franklin was elected member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences; his election came somewhat late, the probable explanation for this being Catherine's dislike for Franklin. Six months later Franklin died. The political atmosphere in Europe was so tense at the time because of the French Revolution, that the Academy did not even dare to pay formal homage to one of its dead members. Revolutionary Paris mourned Franklin's death, and his bust was placed in the hall of the Constituent Assembly. The Russian court and its official paper, 'St. Petersburg Journal,' showed its loathing of the manifestations of love and esteem for Franklin on the part of the French Revolution in a mocking report of Franklin's death. The following statement, referring to English sources, appeared in that newspaper on June 27, 1790:

MOURN "HERO"

"Dr. Franklin, who died in Philadelphia, bequeathed to his daughter . . . not philosophical but much worldly wealth. He philosophized only until such time when the American rebellion was used by him as a means of enriching himself."

Referring to a moving speech made by Count Mirabeau in the Constituent Assembly in Paris on June 11, 1790, when he proposed a 13-day mourning for Franklin, the 'St. Petersburg Journal,' trying to deal a blow to both Franklin and the revolution, wrote in its issue of July 5:

"In the National Assembly Count Mirabeau announced the death of America's liberator, the famous Dr. Franklin; in his speech, which contained everything of which the impudent destroyers of the Bastille are capable, he proposed that the National Assembly declare a period of mourning on the death of that philosopher. All our new Franklins agreed to Count Mirabeau's proposal without dissension. . . . Count Mirabeau also added that we have been mourning for the nobility long enough and that it was time to mourn the death of heroes of the people. Count Mirabeau no doubt refers to those enemies of the human race who undermine the prestige of the higher authorities not for the sake of the welfare of the people, but for the sake of their own enrichment and career, proceeding from philosophical utterances to filling their pockets with money. Such was Franklin and such, no doubt, is Count Mirabeau, despite his being a member of the National Assembly. . . ."

COURT CIRCLES MOCK

This vulgar mockery of the Russian official journal presented as an "obituary" was a reflection of the hatred felt for Franklin and his admirers in Russian court circles. Toward the end of June, 1790, they arrested Radishchev, who praised "civil liberty" in America, meaning the results of the American revolution. The author adds, "his works were completely purged of all political point." Karamzin, the Russian writer and historian, wrote a brief article in his 'Moscow Journal' in 1791 referring to Franklin's autobiography which appeared in Paris that year. Karamzin wrote: "Anybody reading this remarkable book will be amazed at the strange vagaries of human fate. Franklin, who roamed about Philadelphia in poor clothing, without money, without friends, knowing nothing but the English language and the low-paid trade of a printer, this same Franklin, a few years later, gained fame and respect on two continents, having tamed the proud British, given liberty to almost all of America and enriched science with his great discoveries."

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Franklin's works, however, continued to be published and his popularity as scientist and writer kept growing. "Nevertheless," the author adds, "his works were completely purged of all political point." Karamzin, the Russian writer and historian, wrote a brief article in his 'Moscow Journal' in 1791 referring to Franklin's autobiography which appeared in Paris that year. Karamzin wrote: "Anybody reading this remarkable book will be amazed at the strange vagaries of human fate. Franklin, who roamed about Philadelphia in poor clothing, without money, without friends, knowing nothing but the English language and the low-paid trade of a printer, this same Franklin, a few years later, gained fame and respect on two continents, having tamed the proud British, given liberty to almost all of America and enriched science with his great discoveries."

"FATHER OF LIBERTY"

The author adds on his own behalf: "This sounded harmless, especially considering that the front page of the French edition reviewed by Karamzin read 'The Father of Liberty,' and almost a third of the book was devoted to excerpts from mourning speeches by Poche, Condorcet, and others."

A new and better edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac," translated from the French, appeared in Moscow in 1791. During the following years separate works and articles by Franklin were published. The first collection of Franklin's works in Russian was published in Moscow in 1799 under the title of "Fragments from Franklin's Notes and a Brief Description of His Life and Some of His Works." This collection contained six articles translated from the French. A "Collection of Various Works by Benjamin Franklin" was published in 1803. This, just like previous editions, made no mention of Franklin's political pamphlets.

In conclusion Staritsky writes: "The attention paid to Franklin in Russia in connection with the bourgeois revolution in the West constitutes a rich and striking episode in the history of Russian society of the 18th century. Franklin's ideas and personality exercised a revolutionary influence on the development of progressive social thought in Russia."

"The reactionary bourgeoisie in Europe and America now tramples underfoot the revolutionary traditions of the people, in which the ideas of the great emancipators figure so prominently. We disregard those elements of transitory historical significance that are contained in the ideas of these splendid writers and scientists, but hold in high esteem the great revolutionary elements in their heritage which are of permanent value to Socialist culture." A. A.

Lithuanian Peasants Get a Glimpse of Socialist Farming

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (ICN).—They might have farmers from Minnesota, from Alabama or from upstate New York, for there is something about a farmer which makes him look the same the world over—perhaps it is in the way he walks, or the slow determined way he talks, or his sunburned face and work-worn hands.

And yet there was something different about these farmers, too. Their step was perhaps firmer, their eyes brighter and their faces wore a proud determined look, as if something unusual and very important had just happened to them, that they were no longer afraid of landlords and foreclosures.

And something had happened. For years these Lithuanian farmers had worked on the landlord's land or on small plots of their own poor soil, trying to dig a living out of it, endlessly hunting for reasonable work in the cities in order to supplement the little they got from their farms.

SUDDENLY it all changed. Lithuania became Soviet and 32 poor and middle farmers, including two women, came to the Soviet Union to see how collective farmers live here. They visited a big collective farm, inspected every part of it and talked to collective farmers about their life and work.

They spent three days at the Agricultural Fair, inspecting exhibits and examining farm machinery of a kind which they had never seen before. On their last day, and as a perfect ending to their visit they were going to talk to the People's Commissar of Agriculture.

We went into his office with the farmers who sat down around a big table. The leader of the delegation, Mikalina Meshbauskene, a woman who was in prison for eight years and who was recently appointed Director of the Department of Agricultural Reform, introduced the delegation to the Commissar. He greeted these newly liberated farmers as friends.

"What would you like to hear from me?" he asked. And the answer came in chorus: "How to organize a collective farm!"

Clearly, simply and concretely he told the farmers about collective farms in the Soviet Union, how on the basis of collective labor Socialist agriculture is developing.

"The policy of the Soviet Government and the Bolshevik Party," he said, "can be formulated briefly: Conviction plus economic assistance, but no compulsion. We convince the peasants, we stimulate them to join collective farms, but we never force them."

THEN he told them about the struggles of collective farms during the early period, about the mistakes they made and how these mistakes can be avoided. He explained the principles and workings of the collective farm, the duties of the management and the importance of honest work.

"If you plan to organize a collective farm, you must at once find good organizers," he said. "They don't have to be university graduates, but simply good, honest farmers. If you want to organize collective farms, that is up to you, but don't repeat the mistakes we made."

The farmers sat quiet straining to catch every word, turning these new ideas over in their minds, nodding in agreement when something especially impressed them.

When he finished his remarks they began to ask questions and express their own ideas. Here was the striking contrast between the Soviet collective farm system and the system of individual farms. Their questions were typical of those of any farmer accustomed to capitalist government: about taxes, credits, machinery, land—all from the standpoint of market relations. They were examining the collective farm system, looking at it from all sides, trying to decide if it was a good bargain.

"Supposing we want to organize a collective farm," said an old man. "Where will we get machinery?" And Commissar Benedictov explained that the Soviet Government sells only small machinery to collective farms on credit, and that tractors and big farm machinery are given to machine and tractor stations which are organized by the state and which work on the farms.

"Perhaps your government will consider it advisable to organize machine and tractor stations," he said, "and you will get machinery without any trouble."

"But will we have to pay for them in advance?" asked another farmer. "And how much will the interest rate be?" Again they were looking at the question not as citizens of a Soviet country, but as peasants making a deal with the bank.

IT WAS explained to them that each collective farm makes an agreement with the machine and tractor station and after harvest they pay in products for the use of machinery. "Formerly the farmers of West Ukraine paid about 60 per cent of their harvest to the landlords for the use of their machinery," Benedictov said, "while now they pay no more than one-tenth of the harvest to the machine and tractor station."

"But all those who join the collective farm will not have the same amount of land and cattle," said another. And he was told that this is not important. The land will belong to the state now and the farmer will receive as much as he gives, that is, he will be paid according to his work. "One farmer will bring a horse, another a mowing machine, and each farmer is given a receipt for the property he brings."

"Out of this socialized property, one-fourth becomes the property of the farm, according to law. If the farmer decides to leave the farm, all of his property, except this one-fourth is returned to him."

Another farmer expressed the opinion that farm laborers can't be of any use to a collective farm because they are not accustomed to managing their own farm. It was explained to them that precisely because the farm laborer has had experience on big farms, has handled all sorts of farm machinery, he is of great help to the collective farm, and that in the Soviet Union farm laborers were among the first to join the collective farms.

Another asked how they should go about setting up proper facilities for the care and education of their children; another wanted to know about the system of payment on collective farms—questions were asked on every phase of collective farming and satisfactory answers were given, with one outstanding point stressed: Everything depends on the work of the farmers.

The new Lithuanian Soviet citizens returned to their villages just when the Lithuanian representatives arrived in Moscow with the decision of their people to join the Soviet Union. They will be the pioneers in the struggle for a happy life for the Lithuanian peasants and will tell their countrymen about the life of peasants in the Land of Socialism.

'Left' Intellectuals Who Aid People's Foes

This is the concluding section of the article, "Apologists for Reaction" which was published on the literary page of the Sunday Worker yesterday.—Editor's Note.

By E. M. Winterton

LONDON.

The renegades are busy slandering the gallant underground workers of the French Communist Party, repeating the lying capitalist insinuations fabricated by skilled police provocateurs, to the effect that the French Communists advocate sabotage. Above all, they slander the British Communists. Mr. John Strachey in the New Statesman, and Mr. Gollancz in the special pamphlet already mentioned, make what purports to be an analysis of the London Daily Worker's references to the situation in Norway, on April 8, 9 and 10, intended to show that the British Communists were "withholding the truth" and apologizing for Hitler. Space is too brief to follow up in detail the trickery with which Mr. Strachey and Mr. Gollancz contrive to conceal from their readers the fact that the Daily Worker warned its readers, before the German invasion of Scandinavia, that Allied mine-laying must lead to an extension of the war; that, when the extension took place, both sides were denounced as "two imperialist robber camps"; and that throughout the Daily Worker explained to its readers the necessity of not taking refuge in a banal statement of common imperialist responsibility, but of selecting for attack that imperialism which is closest to hand.

Where the Shoe Pinches

But this is just where the shoe pinches. Anything that does not proclaim German imperialism the enemy—which does not, therefore, link up in one dishonorable chain with Transport House, the Tory Party and the Bank of England—is for Mr. Strachey and Mr. Gollancz an "apology for German imperialism." It was against such people that Karl Liebknecht spoke, at the Berlin court-martial in 1918:

"If the German Socialists were to combat the British Government and the British Socialists the German Government, it would be a large or something worse. He who does not attack the enemy imperialism, represented by those who stand opposed to him face to face, but attacks those from whom he is so far away, and who are not within the range of his shots; and that even with the help and approbation of his own Government (i.e., those representatives of imperialism who alone are directly opposed to him); is no Socialist but, a miserable lackey of the ruling class. Such a policy is not class war but its opposite incentive to war."

Of course, the backs and the menials find a "democratic" excuse. Hitler threatens Western civilization and its tradition, says Mr. Gollancz, and we are the inheritors and trustees of that tradition, which is one of "respect for the personality of the individual." But were we not told the same thing about the Kaiser in 1917? Did not Anglo-French imperialism sacrifice civilization and the individual in China, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Spain, and all other blemishes of its "tradition" when Hitler refused to round off its plans by attacking the U.S.S.R.? And is it respect for the personality of the individual which the Allies protect in India, Africa, Indo-China? Of course, the Editor of the New Statesman, whose columns are freely at the disposal of Messrs. Gollancz and Strachey, has his own ideas about Western civilization. On April 20 he pilloried the sickening Nazi treatment of a woman who had an affair with a Polish prisoner. It was beneath his notice, of course, that in Rhodesia a white woman was lately sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with due insult from the Bench, for the "crime" of sleeping with a Negro.

Tories Have Aided Hitler

Hitler's victory would mean the end of all our hopes, whines Mr. Gollancz. The ending of British imperialism would not be the victory of Hitler; on the contrary. Without Chamberlain and his class, there would be no Hitler. Every victory that Hitler has won has come to him with the help of British imperialism. Every crime of Nazi imperialism has been at one and the same time that of British imperialism—which bears an even greater responsibility, therefore, precisely because it cherished, built up and encouraged the new German Empire. Accusations of helping Hitler because one fights British imperialism have just as much basis as the accusations of the Russian Gollanczes, in 1917, that Lenin was helping the Kaiser because he denounced the imperialism of the Russian capitalist class.

They will hurt the British Communists no more than they hurt the Russian Bolsheviks. Of course the deserters imagine that the Communist Party must wither and die if they cease to confer upon it the inestimable benefit

of their company and approval, and still more if the police arrest its speakers, seize its publications and proscribe its activities. This has always been a delusion of wobbly middle-class intellectuals, for whom in their heart of hearts there is no authority more awful than that of their "own" bourgeoisie, no force more powerful than the big boots and blue uniforms of the police. "I, and it seems almost everybody else in the country, can have nothing to do with the Communists," announces Mr. Strachey. To such people the immense masses of politically conscious workers in the factories, the trade unions, the local Labor Parties and co-operative societies, who are already having much to do with the Communists, simply don't count. To such people the fact that seven hundred or a thousand votes in a by-election, cast in war-time for a clear anti-imperialist program, bear the same relation to ten thousand votes cast for a turgid mass of hypocritical phrases about fighting Hitlerism or a war for a new world, that gold bears to lead, is also of no consequence. So much the worse for them.

C. P. Stronger Than Before War

The Communist Party is in every way far stronger today than it was at the outbreak of war. Its policies have a far greater appeal to masses of thinking British workers. At the very moment these lines are written, word comes of scores of new members for its factory groups, new branches where none existed before, in the teeth of the cleverly conducted campaign, stretching from the Sunday Dispatch to Mr. Gollancz, for identifying the Communist Party with the Fifth Column and thus shielding the real friends of Fascism in Britain. The membership of the Communist Party and the sales of the Daily Worker have both substantially grown since last September. The circulation of the Labor Monthly has grown from 7,000 to over 16,000. Lenin's "Selected Works" sold in 1938, and 6,782 copies in the last quarter of 1939; in the same quarters, the sales of the six-penny "Little Lenin Library" rose from 2,598 to 11,079. The latest of this series, published in the New Year—Lenin's "War and the Workers"—sold 10,000 copies itself in one month, and a second 10,000 have been printed. Not a Communist pamphlet is published today which does not pay for itself, by tens and scores of thousands of sold copies. Above all, the immense increase in working class financial support for the Daily Worker in 1940 remains today, just as 30 years ago with the Bolsheviks, proof of the deep affection and confidence which the best elements of the British people feel for the Party. The Labor Party, with its huge individual membership of over 400,000, collected little over \$9,000 in donations in 1939. During the same period, the Daily Worker Fighting Fund alone received from its readers over \$15,700. Among the best and most devoted of the Communist Party's supporters are thousands of intellectuals in every walk of life, civil and military.

While the Communist Party has resources like these to draw upon—and they are as limitless as the British people—it can leave Mr. Kingsley Martin, Mr. Strachey and Mr. Gollancz to their dung-heaps.

Writers League Elects Outstanding Authors As Vice-Presidents

Dorothy Parker, Richard Wright and Meridel Le Sueur were elected vice-presidents of the League of American Writers in a recent election held by the membership of the League. Millen Brand and Edwin Berry Burgum were elected to the National Board of the organization at the same time.

New Masses Swingswim Postponed to August 9

New Masses announces that due to cold winds that made outdoor swimming uncomfortable, the SWINGSWIM has been postponed until Friday evening, August 9. The same program will be carried out, and tickets already purchased will be good for the later date. The affair will take place definitely this coming Friday. The place is the Lido Pool, 160 West 148th Street. Tickets at 65 cents can be obtained at New Masses, 461 4th Ave., Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St. and the Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.

Art in the Service of Life

Stanislavsky, Creator of the Moscow Art Theatre, Penetrated the Future

We publish this eloquent tribute to the memory of the world-famous founder of the Moscow Art Theatre on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Konstantin Stanislavsky—Editor's Note.

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—Great people, whether in the sphere of politics, science, literature or art have always been innovators venturing along new unknown paths: seekers striving to penetrate the veil of future. Such a bold innovator was Konstantin Stanislavsky—who fearlessly smashed old-age hidebound traditions of the theatre.

"When I look back today at the path I have traversed," he wrote in his book *My Life in Art*, "at my whole life in art I have a desire to liken myself to a gold prospector who at first has to wander for long while through impassable jungles in order to discover deposits of gold ore and then to wash hundreds of pools of sand and gravel in order to slilt out a few grains of metal."

Devoted Fifty Years to Art

Fifty of the seventy-five years of Stanislavsky's splendid life were devoted to art. In addition to playing innumerable roles Stanislavsky staged scores of productions, during the course of his life and each of these productions became part of the history of theatrical art. More than fifty plays were produced under his direction at Moscow Art Theatre alone: Works of Chekhov, Gorky, Ibsen, Shakespeare, Hamlet, Tolstoy and Hauptmann were played before the footlights of this theatre. Everyone who knew Stanislavsky understood why only a few months prior to his death and many years after the premiere of Chekhov's "Sea Gull" this great regisseur decided to return to his famous play and stage it anew.

Although confined to his bed by a fatal disease he worked with a furious fervor on new production of Moliere's "Tartuffe." The Soviet Government placed special studies and vast funds at disposal of this great artist. In addition to his position as director of the Moscow Art Theatre Stanislavsky headed an opera theatre and theatrical studio. Here in this studio he had the opportunity of putting his theories of acting—known all over world as the Stanislavsky system—to all-around and exhaustive test. Stanislavsky was the first to conceive scientifically the complex art of acting.

Truth in Art And in Life

Stanislavsky declared "truth in art must serve truth in life." I have come to hate the theatrical in the theatre and have sought genuine, living life in it," he wrote in *My Life in Art*. Doggedly and persistently Stanislavsky cleansed the theatre of all external trappings pseudo-classical falsehoods and modern artifice. He considered that truth, simplicity and clarity were guiding principles of real art. Stanislavsky worked more than forty years on his system of acting. He worked out the intricate technique of acting to the minutest detail, technique which permits the actor to summon in himself the creative emotions which give him what is commonly called inspiration.

His scientific works, particularly *My Life in Art*, as well as *How Actor Perfects His Art* are priceless encyclopedias of the theatrical art. They summarize the experience and theory underlying the development of theater throughout the ages not to stand aloof from life but to live and create together with his people, with his country—not for a moment to forget his noble mission as an educator of human soul—this was his constant injunction to actors. Gorky called Stanislavsky "a magnificent human being." Such was to whole Soviet people, to all those throughout the world who really appreciated art. Stanislavsky is dead but his work is immortal. The gifted actors he has trained, his splendid books and his brilliant theatrical productions are the best monuments to one of the greatest artists of our day.

Life Begins at 40

By GORDON SLOANE

pound the pavements all day long everywhere the same old song "sorry but you're too old mac this job will break your back . . ."

where is that professor who wrote a wonderful book here I am professor come and take a look.

every day to 6 P. M. 6 A. M. and then again the same old tune "this job 'aint no honeymoon."

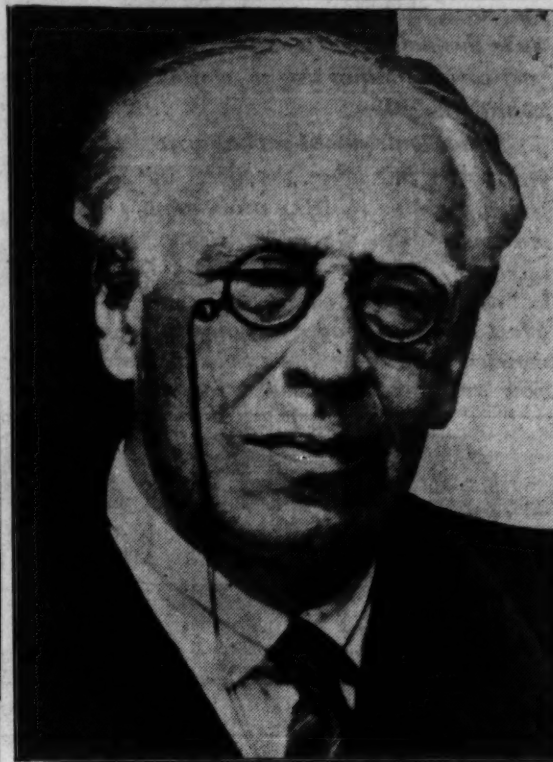
am I dead before I'm dead? must I go out of my head? run amok and beserk tryin' to get work?

am I a walking stiff? should I jump a cliff? they may say I'm through but what about Sue and the children too? are they to blame? or in the name of jumpin' Jehosephat is it that the gang in the bank runnin' the show got more dough than they can use that I get this abuse . . . ?

Top-Notch Screen Stars Teamed



Carol Lombard and Charles Laughton, two of the picture industry's outstanding performers, are that pleased over the prospect of sharing top honors in RKO's Radio's "They Knew What They Wanted," adapted from Sidney Howard's Theatre Guild play.



KONSTANTIN S. STANISLAVSKY

John Boles and Virginia Verrill, WABC, at 9 P. M.

Columbia Forecast salute to Texas with John Boles and Virginia Verrill and others on Station WABC at 9 P. M.

SHORTWAVE BAND
Radio Center, Moscow, 6:00 P.M. Italian, 7:54 M.C., 7:00 P.M. Spanish, 7:54, 15:04 M.C., 8:00 M. English, 9:00, 12:00, 15:04 M.C.
BROADCAST BAND DIAL READINGS
WMOA 370 Kc., WEAF 680, WOR 710, WZL 760, WNYC 810, WABC 88, WJIN 1010, WQOW 1070, WINS 1130, WNEW 1230, WEVD 1370, WRNX 1380, WJTH 1400, WHOM 1450, WOCW 1500, WQXR 1550.
DAILY PROGRAMS
MORNING
6:30-WJIN-UP News
6:45-WNYC-News
7:00-WABC-Around New York with Hal Halpern
7:15-WJZ-AP News
7:30-WNYC-Masterwork Hour
7:45-WNYC-Condensed News
8:00-WNYC-Woman of Tomorrow
8:15-WNYC-Composers Hour
8:30-WNYC-News About Women
8:45-WABC-News
9:00-WNYC-Polly the Shopper
9:15-WJZ-Breakfast Club
9:30-WJIN-UP News
9:45-WNYC-UP News
10:00-WNYC-Artist Recital WMCA-News
10:15-WNYC-Chamber Music Trio
10:30-WNYC-Dance Music
10:45-WNYC-Safety Songs
11:00-WNYC-News
11:15-WNYC-Short Stories
11:30-WNYC-Hour of Request Music
11:45-WNYC-Trans-Radio News
12:00-WNYC-Trans-Radio News
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BALL PLAYERS OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION, POLL SHOWS

Major league ball players dread the proposed peacetime conscription, a poll of local ball parks last week by sports writers of the Daily News shows. Some, says the News, are concerned about what will happen to baseball if players are drafted. Others are afraid conscription will bring us nearer war. Many fear the personal damage to their short lived, highly skilled livelihood.

"Who will run my farm?" "Why should I sacrifice my short lived earning power of \$8,000 a year for \$21 a month army pay?" are several of the answers reported. It has been

estimated that the average ball player coming up to the majors can look forward to only a five-year career. Minor league salaries of course are considerably less.

Other anonymous replies were, "It's fine to talk about fair labor practices, but how can a club guarantee rehiring when a one year layoff may ruin a star player?" Also, "My career is important, I'll get married now to safeguard it," reflecting the fear of losing the job and the effect of the demagoguery trying to separate the married men from the single in their opposition to the universally feared fascist-like

measure.

Some of the Dodger players quoted by the News:

DUCKY MEDWICK, 28, married—"No good. . . . Why fight anyway? I'm not mad at anyone."

HERMAN FRANKS, 25, unmarried—"I'd go if called. But wouldn't be too happy about it. How does \$21 a month compare to what I get here? Guess I'll marry that girl I've been going out with the past few years."

DIXIE WALKER, 29, married—"Gosh, I've a younger brother, Harry, who may be called. He's sure to win some major league job

next year, judging by the way he's knocking them dead at Columbus. It would be a shame if his career were ruined by military draft."

PETE COSCARART, 24, married—"I don't like the setup."

PEEWEE REESE, 21, unmarried—"I'm getting married soon."

Carl Hubbell of the Giants pointed out that the initial draft would hurt the minor leagues most. In the minors pay is poorer, ages lower and marriages correspondingly fewer.

The Daily Worker sports page will shortly conduct its own poll of visiting ball players on the conscription bill.

On The Score Board

A Look Around Upon Returning

By Lester Rodney

Well, the season has gotten on a bit these two weeks, hasn't it? There's Johnny Mize's 31st home run already, Paul Derringer has racked up his 16th win and the boys are beginning to talk World's Series out in Detroit, where the amazing Tigers show every sign of meaning business.

Despite specific instructions to the contrary, I find that pinch hitter Bill Newton permitted the Dodgers to wobble some distance away from that top slot, that the Giants are about out of it and that the once omnipotent Yanks, down yonder in fifth place, are being greeted raucously by Western fans with a long pent up and gleeful "Hit the Road, Burns!"

Over at Ebbets Field the balance sheet for the fortnight seems to show for the moment that the Medwick-Davis for Koy-Doyle deal wasn't quite what the boys expected of it (i. e., a pennant producer), as the latter duo play at least as good ball for the Cards as the new Dodgers do for us. But if you want to look a bit ahead and think as I do that the people can lick such fascist militarization measures as the draft which would make baseball all seem a little silly, there's the emergence into full bloom of young Peeewe Reese as baseball's likely number one shortstop for a while to come. A kid of 20 who does what this boy does between second and third should make Hans Wagner hustle for his all-time laurels before he hangs up his glove. And if I know Brooklyn fans, they get a much bigger kick out of the development of their own young stars than the buying of ready-made ball players who have most of their careers behind them.

I see by friend Newton that the Don Budge-Jimmy McDaniel tennis match in Harlem was a heartwarming revelation of the fact so often proven before that whatever discrimination exists in the sports world against our great Negro athletes, exists only through the will of those Jim-Crow owners and top men who still hang on to the discredited Ku Klux tradition in a country where 99 and 10/10 of the athletes themselves have nothing but contempt for un-American distinctions of race and color.

Incidentally we're going to try to see to it that aforementioned friend Newton continues contributing his fine talent to this page.

On the less cheerful side came the shocking news from Boston yesterday of the death of Willard Hershberger, Cincinnati's peppy second string catcher. Details on the tragedy are too meager to make any comments more than idle conjecture at the moment. I do remember the young Californian as an alert, not unintelligent fellow who gave all he had to the game but didn't make it by any means his sole interest in life. Nor does it seem even faintly logical that a ball player on a pennant winning club heading for a second straight World's Series bonus of five grand should decide to take his life because of going hitless in any one game—especially when he is hitting a fine .300, third best mark for a catcher in the league. Hershberger was 29 and unmarried.

THOSE TIGERS are certainly a surprise package. On paper they are no better than a fourth place club. But they're not winning ball games on paper. They're doing it off the turf of Detroit's compact little ball park to the cheers of the only fandom on the circuit that rates with Brooklyn's for solid loyalty and enthusiasm. Manager Del Baker has done a job with young hurlers like Gorsica, Newhouse and Hutchinson, and the 37-year-old Gehring and his sacroiliac are still not too far from making up the best second sacker in the business. But the guy they're not saying quite enough about this year is the long gentleman yclept Hank Greenberg. Here's a boy who stepped unhesitatingly off his first base post this spring after eight years there to make room for a slugger who couldn't play elsewhere.

The thing to remember about Hank's surprising transformation into a very good outfielder is that it was no mechanical business of just changing gloves and reading a chapter on "How to play the Outfield," but a business of intelligent and patient application with long, tedious practice sessions in the morning. Hank well rates the louder than ever cheers he is getting from the very knowing fandom in autowash as the Tigers hang on to the head of the parade.

While the races are good on top they're weak on bottom, with the hopeless teams languishing around even earlier than usual for the lack of a few really good new players that could come right out of the ranks of the Negro players still barred despite the ever mounting and more audible sentiment of fans, players and managers.

That's a situation I'd like to go into some length in another piece this week. But first we want to tell you about the glories of Charlie Horses, three bounce backhands and lusty fouls to the catcher in a fortnight of summer resort sports. Or do you know all about it?

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'In Bag' Talk Riles Pastor

Premature Talk of Conn-Louis Scrap Has Under-rated Heavy Working Grimly—Johnson Complains

By Al Stillman

When Jimmy Johnson, in a moment of anger, said he would file a request asking the New York State Boxing Commission to investigate a "plot" between Johnny Ray, Billy Conn's manager, and promoter Mike Jacobs to freeze his fighter, Bob Pastor, out of another title shot he might have

had something. They may not have mapped out plan to squeeze Bicycle Bob out, but by their talk and the plans they are laying for a Joe Louis-Conn scrap in September, they all but tell you what they think of Pastor's chances.

The lack of confidence displayed by Jacobs not only is a knockdown of one of his own promotional endeavors, but it leads into the pertinent point of just how good—or bad—Pastor is.

To judge Bob just by his two rights with the heavy champ is a mistake. One Tony Galento put up a helluva scrap for three and a portion rounds against the Brown Bomber and groups traipsed around vying with each other for suitable adjectives for the superlative fighting ability of the New Jersey Beer-Barrel. Some even went so far as to say that in their next meeting Louis would be dethroned. In the meantime

Galento met a not so sharp ex-champ, Max Baer, in Tubby's home state and had his ears pinned back in seven frames. Which ended the talk of a Galento-Louis return.

Conversely, Pastor received nothing but ridicule for his continuous "strategic retreat" tactics in his first bout for the crown. That probably had something to do with the tactics he used in the second fray, and why he was tagged in the eleventh. So, for those two losses to the Detroit Destroyer, the tendency is to underrate Pastor much as Tony was overestimated for his three-round showing against the same opponent.

Pastor is undoubtedly the fastest heavyweight to strap on the gloves in many a year. The punch which was woefully missing in previous engagements is the concentration point for all of his pre-fight labors at Stillman's gym, where he is training, and the word is that he has developed something.

That, of course, remains to be seen, but don't make the mistake of counting him out. A win for him against Conn means a blow straight to the heart of Jacobs' pocketbook because Pastor won't draw against Louis, and that's why he'd like to see the light-heavy title holder wait in. But to impartial observers Pastor rates a good chance—at least even—and he may turn the trick.

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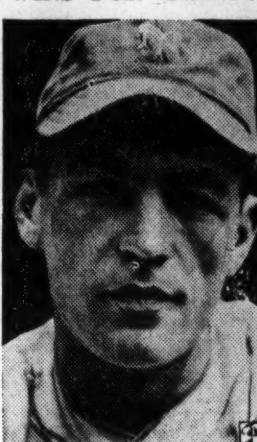
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Anderson Leads All-Star Coach Poll

Dr. Edward Anderson, University of Iowa football coach, held a lead of almost 800,000 votes today over Don Faurot, Missouri, in a poll to select a coaching staff for the collegiate all-star grid team which meets the Green Bay Packers, professional champions, Aug. 29. Anderson, with 2,146,407 votes, was favorite to win head coaching honors.

WINS FOR GIANTS



Hal Schumacher pitched the Giants to a 3-2 victory over the Cards yesterday in the Polo Ground opener, but the St. Louisians bounced back in the second, 6-3.

Indians Beat Yanks, Half Game from Top

Feller Wins 18th as Yanks Are All But Blasted Out of Race

The Cleveland Indians, with Bobby Feller tossing his 18th victory, scored a 3-1 win over the New York Yankees in the final game of their series yesterday at Cleveland. Feller stopped them with five hits to bring the Tribe within a half game of first place in the American League as the Detroit Tigers bowed to Boston, 7-3.

The loss was the Yankees' 11th in 16 games and dropped them within two decisions of the .500 mark. Feller fanned only one batter, the lowest strikeout total in his entire career. He drove in the breaking run in the fifth, his single following hits by Ken Keltner and Rolfe Hemsley.

Yankee catcher Bill Dickey was spiked in the fifth by Rolfe Hemsley and was forced to leave the game. Red Ruffing worked the entire game. Red Ruffing worked the entire game. Red Ruffing worked the entire game.

NEW YORK. 010 000 000—1 5 0
Cleveland . . . 001 011 003—3 10 0
Ruffing and Dickey, Rosar (6); Feller and Hemsley.

Sisler's Mitt Found

Through a sports quiz program over station KMOX, St. Louis, a mitt used by George Sisler during his days of major league stardom was found and presented to the National Baseball Museum at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Dodger Homers Gain Split; Giants Divide; Feller Beats Yanks

Big League SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

St. Louis . . . 010 001 000—2 7 0
NEW YORK 001 000 203—3 11 0

Shoun and Faggett, Owen (8); Schumacher and Danning.

(Second game)

St. Louis . . . 311 010 000—6 14 1
NEW YORK . . 101 010 000 3 9 2

McGee and Owen; Lohman, Lynn (3), Melton (5), Brown (7) and Danning.

(First Game)

Cincinnati . . 300 000 000—3 5 2
Boston . . . 000 010 203—5 9 1

Walters and Lombardi; Erickson and Berres.

(SECOND GAME)

Cincinnati . . 102 401 013—12 17 0
Boston . . . 000 000 000—0 9 16 2

Beggs, Shoffner (3), Turner (4) and Baker, Lombardi (5); Tobin, Javery (4), Coffman (6), Strincevich (7) and Berres, Masi (8).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh . . 100 001 013—6 12 0
Philadelphia . 000 010 000—1 4 1

Sewell and Davis; Mulcahy, Brown (9), Beck (9) and Warren.

(Second game)

Pittsburgh . . 000 120 201—6 13 2
Philadelphia . 000 200 020—4 8 2

Lanning, MacFayden (8), Heinzelman (9) and Lopez; Frye, Smoll (8), Johnson (9) and Millies, Warren (9).

(First Game—10 Innings)

Washington . 020 000 000 2—4 9 2
Chicago . . . 000 000 110 1—3 9 2

Leonard, Masterson (10) and Ferrell; Lyons and Tresh.

(Second game)

Washington . 010 000 000—1 6 1
Chicago . . . 000 000 000—0 3 0

Chase and Early, Rigney and Turner.

(First Game)

Philadelphia . 002 002 000—4 10 0
St. Louis . . . 010 103 003—5 10 0

Dean, Beckman (6), Fetter (8) and Hayes; Kennedy and Swift.

(Second game)

Philadelphia . 300 000 010—4 10 1
St. Louis . . . 100 030 203—6 8 1

Caster and Wagner; Auker and Swift.

Win Thrilling Nightcap in 11th, 7-6, on Camilli's Clout After Reese Ties Score in 9th—Cubs Take Opener 11-3

With Peeewe Reese and Dolph Camilli supplying the dramatic late inning homers that tied and won the ball game, the Brooklyn Dodgers took an 11-inning 7-6 victory

from the Chicago Cubs in the nightcap yesterday at Ebbets Field to gain an even split before 30,000 still pennant minded fans.

The Cubs unleashed a fierce attack in the opener to win going away, 11-3. With the Reds splitting in Boston, the Dodgers are still 6½ games off the pace. They play the Giants at the Polo Grounds tonight.

The second game was a stunning thriller. The Dodgers were trailing Claude Passeau 6-1 going into the sixth as Casey was routed in a four-run Cub first and Tamulis was whacked for two more. Singles by Reiser, Vosmik and Hudson had scored the lone Dodger tally in the second. Reiser and Hudson had replaced Lavagetto and Coscarart in a second game shakeup which also saw Ducky Medwick benched, all three regulars needing a rest to shake mid-summer slumps.

RESE DRIVES IN TWO
The big sixth began with Reiser getting on when Warstler fumbled his grounder. . . . one down. Wasdell dropped a single into short center and Vosmik singled through the box, Reiser scoring. Johnny Hudson's fifth straight hit of the day was a single through Herman to score Wasdell and make the score 6-3. Pinch-hitter Franks grounded to Passeau and Vosmik was trapped between third and home, the runner moving along to second and third. Here kid Reese came through nobly, lining a single to center on the first pitch to score both runners and leave the Dodgers one behind. He stole second and continued to third on Davis' bad throw. Walker then delivered what apparently was a game tying hit, a drive through the middle, but the ball hit the bag and took a freak bound right to Herman, who threw Dixie out.

That was all till the ninth, when with one down Reese set the crowd wild with a clout into the left field stands to tie things up. Curt Davis took over the mound duties from

LUKE HAMLIN in the 10th and came through easily. The Dodgers filled the bases in their half on Phelps' single and two walks, but Davis fanned to end the threat.

The first two men went down in the 11th and then Camilli connected. The ball shot far over the screen just inside the foul pole and it was all over.

FITZ ROUTED IN 1ST
The sad opener saw a barrage of 21 Chicago hits against four Brooklyn pitchers. Fitz, Carleton, Grissom and Hamlin. Fitz was whacked out in the first with a three run attack as his knuckler fooled nobody. Young Vern Olson held the Dodgers well in check until the latter stages of the game, with Larry French replacing him in the seventh and coasting in.

Consecutive 11s by Hack, Herman, Nicholson, Lieber and Bonura did for Fitz in the first and Carleton got out with only the three runs on the scoreboard. The Cubs, led by Lieber, Hack and Herman, kept pecking away, building up a 7-0 lead until the Dodgers scored two in the sixth. Lavagetto started that rally with a drive on which Herman erred, and raced in on Vosmik's long double to right. Joe Medwick broke his long slump with a single to left to bring in Vosmik with the second run.

In the seventh Camilli clouted homer number 10 to open the inning and Mancuso and Hudson followed with singles in what looked like a rally till French came in to get pinch-hitter Reiser, Reese and Lavagetto to put out the fire.

Chicago . . . 300 022 103—11 21 1
BROOKLYN 010 004 001 01—7 13 1

Oslen, French (7), Casey, Tamulis (2), Hamlin (7), Davis (19) and Phelps and Mancuso (11).

Chicago . . . 402 000 000 00—6 11 1
BROOKLYN 010 004 001 01—7 13 1

Passeau and Todd; Casey, Tamulis (2), Hamlin (7), Davis (19) and Phelps and Mancuso (11).

That was all till the ninth, when with one down Reese set the crowd wild with a clout into the left field stands to tie things up. Curt Davis took over the mound duties from

Dear Friends:
The heat wave deserted us at the critical moment and a miniature gale churned the waters of the Lido Pool last Friday. Out of consideration for the comfort of our friends, we decided to postpone SWING-SWIM for a week, on the assurance from the weather man that it will be an ideal evening. SWING-SWIM will POSITIVELY take place on Friday, August 9th.

We look forward to seeing you there.

Fraternally yours,
THE EDITORS.

P.S. This gives you an extra week to buy tickets!

NEW MASSES Swing Swim

FRIDAY, AUG. 9
8 P.M. - 2 A.M.

LIDO POOL
160 WEST 146TH ST., N. Y. C.

Best Swing Bands that Victor can buy • Largest and most beautiful outdoor pool in the city • Beauty Contest • Six Prizes • Well-known judges from screen, stage & radio • Novel Water Sports. . . . 65¢
All for . . .
(Including price of private locker)

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